FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REGIME RESPONDS TO UK SECRETARY PYM'S UN SPEECH

PY010012 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0028 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] United Nation, 30 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentina tonight took advantage of its right of response to answer the speech to the UN General Assembly of the UK representative and stressed the disparity between the way in which the UK nation has acted throughout history and the principles that it claims to abide by.

Carlos Muniz, Argentine permanent representative to the United Nations, spoke on behalf of his country. He said that he completely rejected the statement of British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commenwealth Affairs Francis Pym and indicated that although a detailed response to it would be given by Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, he wanted to ask several questions to expose Pym's fallacies.

First of all, Muniz asked why, since the United Kingdom claims to be in favor of peaceful solutions, had it sent a warship and a nuclear submarine to the Georgia Islands in response to the presence of a few workers whom the British Government knew about well in advance?

In the second place, he went on, if the British Government wanted to comply with Resolution 502 of the UN Security Council, why did it hasten to send a naval task force to the area of the conflict?

In the third place, if its actions were based on legitimate self-defense and the decision to use the minimum force necessary, why was the destroyer General Belgrano treacherously sunk?

In the fourth place, Muniz stated, since the United Kingdom boasts of its respect for the peaceful solution of disagreements, why did it veto the draft resolution at the UN Security Council which would have led to an immediate cease-fire?

In the fifth place, why did it forcefully evict a purely scientific station in the South Sandwich Islands, why is it continually harassing fishing boats in the area surrounding the islands and why is it illegally maintaining a zone of exclusion while expanding its structure of military bases and forces?

In the sixth place, since it claims to be a zealous champion of the self-determination of peoples, why did it evict the settlers of Diego Garcia Island?

After the last question, Muniz said that everything that Pym said was quite astonishing because his entire speech was based on the alleged respect which his nation has for the peaceful solution of conflicts, peace, self-determination and nonviolence, when history proves that the United Kingdom's behavior has not been exemplary as far as compliance with these principles goes.

Muniz went on to outline relevant incidents that have taken place in the course of world history. He mentioned the repression in Kenya and Northern Ireland, India and the Malvinas. He pointed out that colonial strongholds were being maintained even in a European nation that is a British ally in NATO, and the Suez Canal affair, where the United Kingdom acted to protect the interests of a monopoly, just as it is now doing in the Malvinas.

As to the reference which Francis Pym made in his speech -- which was boycotted by the Argentine delegation -- to the aid that Great Britain had given to American nations in their struggle for independence, Muniz indicated that it is quite well known that this aid was prompted by Britain's war against the Spanish Empire, and recalled that in 1812, the British bombed Washington to prevent the United States from exercising its self-determination.

This, he said, is a brief history of the respect which the United Kingdom has for peace, self-determination and nonviolence.

FOREIGN MINISTER LOBBYING AT UNITED NATIONS

PY301301 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Argentine foreign minister has termed the result of his wo rk at the 37th UN General Assembly as excellent. Aguirre Lanari spoke of the meetings h eld with the foreign ministers of the Dominican Republic, the FRG, Portugal, Trinidad- Tobago, Cyprus, Spain and Venezuela. The foreign minister commented that no meeting was necessary with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano because complete agreement had been reached over the telephone.

As for the FRG foreign relations under secretary, Aguirre Lanari said the former limited himself to taking note of the points of view expressed by Argentina.

Aquirre Lanari then analyzed the results of his meetings with the foreign ministers of Portugal, Trinidad-Tobago, Cyprus and Spain. The minister disclosed that he had again explained to the representatives of those countries the Argentine positio n in general terms, and that some of them had promised to study it closely while others had promised their support. Asked whether he could say which were the latter, those wh ich gave their support for the Argentine cause in the Malvinas issue, he said that they were Spain and Cyprus.

ARMY COMMAND REPORTS ASSIGNMENTS, PROMOTIONS

PY302120 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (NA) -- The army command today designated Maj Gen Edgardo Nestor Calvi as army chief of staff. Santiago Martella, current chief of the Federal Police, was designated chief of military institutes.

The designations are part of the general army command list released by the army command press office today. The communique released at noon today says nothing about the situation of the four generals who directly participated in the Malvinas; Omar Parada, Americo Daher, Oscar Jofre and Mario Benjamin Menendez. Nothing was also said about the situation of Gen Ricardo Flouret, who was arrested and removed from the 7th Infantry Brigade command head- quartered in Corrientes. The absence of these names is noted because the communique reports on the "voluntary retirements," giving the names of the commanders who are leaving the service for that reason.

Regarding Generals Parada, Daher, Jofre and Menendez, it was reported a few days ago that the four generals had requested voluntary retirement because they were not invited to participate in the meetings of the army promotion board. Regarding General Flouret, he was reportedly informed on 17 September that the army command decided to retire him on that date.

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS yesterday reported the appointments of Generals Nestor Calvi and Santiago Martella as well as the appointment of Gen Rodolfo Wehner as commander of the V Corps. This agency also indicated yesterday that the information that Gen (Ret) Juan Bautista Sasiain will return as chief of the Federal Police when Martella is transferred to military institutes has been confirmed.

Other designations were: Brig Gen Jose Horacio Ruiz as secretary general of the army, Brig Gen Eduardo Alfredo Esposito as commander of the II Corps; Brig Gen Miguel Angel Podesta as commander of the IV Corps; Brig Gen Mario Alfredo Piotti as national director of the gendarmerie.

The following brigadier generals have been promoted to major general: Wehner, Ruiz, Esposito, Podesta and Piotti.

Army Commander Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides also ordered the promotion of the following colonels to brigadier general.

Mario Oscar Davico, Carlos Jesus Cornejo, Raul Federico Schimer, Vicente Rogelio Belli, Julian Eduardo Capanegra, Hector Raul Rodriguez Espada, Federico Antonio Minicucci, Enrique Juan Ottinog, Juan Alberto Benito, Pedro Pablo Mansilla, Hector Luis Rios Erenu, Guillermo Fernando Fonseca, Mario Jaime Sanchez, Victor Pino and Quartermaster Col Oscar Rodolfo Chinni.

The army commander also accepted the request for voluntary retirement of the following generals: Maj Gen Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean, Brig Gen Raul Jose Ortiz, Brig Gen Ovidio Pablo Riccheri, Brig Gen Jose Julio Mazzeo, Brig Gen Antonio Llamas, Brig Gen Hector Norberto Iglesias, Quartermaster Gen Edgardo Rodolfo Emilio Donadio, Quartermaster Gen Mario Cayetano Sturla and Military Judge Gen Eros Juan Casez.

The communique also reports the following appointments: Brig Gen Mario Alfredo Piotti, national director of the gendarmerie; Brig Gen Julio Cesar Ruiz, deputy commander and chief of staff of the Military Institute Command; Brig Gen Gerardo Juan Nunez, commander of logistics; Brig Gen Alfredo Mallea Gil, deputy commander and chief of staff of the V Corps; Brig Gen Nelson Angel Chillo, deputy general director of military industries; Brig Gen Americo Geronimo Herrera, deputy commander and chief of staff of the IV Corps; Brig Gen Alberto Carlos Lucena, deputy commander and chief of staff of the II Corps; Brig Gen Nestor Ruben Castelli, deputy commander and chief of staff of the III Corps; Brig Gen Oscar Enrique Guerrero, chief of Section III, Army Command Operations; Brig Gen Carlos Horacio Garay, chief of Section I, Army Command Personnel; Brig Gen Julio Alfredo Fernandez, deputy commander and chief of staff of I Corps; Brig Gen Vicente Melli, chief of Section III, operations of the Joint General Staff; Brig Gen Jorge Hugo Arguindegui, chief of Section IV, Army Command Logistics; Brig Gen Carlos Antonio Binotti, director of the "Lt Gen Luis Maria Campos" War College; Brig Gen Mario Aguado Benitez, commander of the Ist Armored Cavalry Brigade; Brig Gen Jose Victor Gutierrez, commander of the 7th Infantry Brigade; Col Mario Oscar Davico, commander of the 2d Armored Cavalry Brigade; Col Carlos Jesus Cornejo, artillery commander; Col Raul Federico Schirmer, commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade; Col Vicente Rogelio Belli, commander of the Engineering Corps; Col Julian Eduardo Capanegra, military attache to the Argentine Embassy in the United States; Col Hector Raul Rodriguez Espada, chief of Section I, personnel of the Joint General Staff; Col Federico Antonio Minicucci, commander of the 5th Airborne Infantry Brigade; Col Enrique Juan Ottino, commander of the 11th Infantry Brigade; Col Juan Carlos Benito, member of the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL); Col Pedro Pablo Mansilla, commander of the 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade; Col Hector Luis Rios Brenu, infantry commander; Col Guillermo Bernardo Fonseca, cavalry commander; Col Mario Jaime Sanchez, director of the National Military College; Col Victor Pino, commander of the 6th Mountain Infantry Brigade; Quartermaster Gen Jose Angel Couto, general director of the Army General Accounting Department; Quartermaster Col Oscar Rodolfo Chinni, deputy director of the Army General Accounting Department.

PRESIDENT BIGNONE COMMENTS ON SUBVERSION, EXILES

PY302224 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The president of the nation made some remarks before leaving for Buenos Aires from Salta, where he participated in the national governors' meeting. General Bignone stated that the Argentine Government has made no commitments to the IMF, and that the subject of refinancing the foreign debt is advancing very well. Bignone also stated that he could not set a deadline for lifting the state of siege.

As for the subject of the exiles, Bignone stated that if persons such as Mario Firmenich, who attacked the essence of the nation, return to the country, they would be put where they belong.

Bignone also downplayed reports on a destabilizing of the process. He remarked that the government and the armed forces have committed themselves to institutionalize the country, and that this commitment will be fulfilled.

Bignone also talked with the journalists upon his arrival at the metropolitan airport. He told the journalists that the subject of an amnesty is not being studied. The head of state added that the government wants to find the best possible way to put a definite end to the aftermath of the war against subversion before it hands over the government.

AUTHORITIES REPORTEDLY CENSOR TELEVISION PROGRAM

PY302203 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- The government has reportedly banned all mention of the case of murdered diplomat Elena Holmberg -- and all mention of her name. Retired Commodore Guiraldes was being interviewed on Channel 7 by Bernardo Neustadt recently when two military officers allegedly ordered the studio technicians to leave out a part of the dialogue where the air force officer mentioned being Elena Holmberg's brother-in-law. Guiraldes was subsequently called in by President Reynaldo Bignone and by the air force's secretary, Brigadier Simari, according to reliable sources. During the meetings, Guiraldes was reportedly reprimanded for his statements on the programme and warned about "the harm (his) words inflicted on the armed forces."

PERONIST LABOR ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONVENTION

PY302214 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Sep 82 p 9

[Excerpts] Amidst sharp divisions in the country's labour leadership, the Peronist 62 Organizations yesterday held its first national convention since the military seized power from former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron six years ago. "There are some (labour leaders) who believed in the process and others of us who did not," 62 Organizations leader Lorenzo Miguel told reporters shortly before the convention passed a motion of support for the Brasil branch of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT-Brasil), headed by Saul Ubaldini. The convention's 528 delegates also adopted a vote of confidence for Mrs Peron and Deolindo Bittel, the Justicialist Party's president and first vice president, respectively.

Miguel said before opening the convention that the "General Confederation of Labour can neither be sectorial nor exclusive.

A second branch of the CGT, the CGT-Azopardo led by Jorge Triaca, was joined earlier this year by a number of key union leaders who had complained of dogmatic and restrictive leadership in the CGT-Brasil.

"The day elections are held in the unions, labour will be united," Miguel said, referring to the restrictions on union activity still in effect under President Reynaldo Bignone's transitional government.

The 62 Organizations, officially the political arm of labour in the Peronist movement, is expected to back the Justicialist Party faction led by Bittel and former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero. But after the CGT split in 1976, and a number of union leaders either associated themselves with Triaca's more moderate group or joined a third "non-aligned" group, the political benediction of the 62 Organizations no longer means the automatic support of labour.

In a press conference earlier this year, Triaca, along with a number of CGT-Azopardo and non-aligned leaders, publicly lined up behind former Foreign Minister Angel Robledo's Justicialist Party faction. But in his conversation with reporters yesterday, Lorenzo Miguel discounted any fundamental change in the attitude of labour as a reason for the CGT rift: "This division was provoked by those who govern....When the unions are normalized Argentine workers will be united as ever."

PRESIDENT WILL PROBABLY BE ELECTED NEXT WEEK

PY301547 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2149 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 29 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Congressional sources said that the constitutional Bolivian president and vice president will probably be elected by the National Congress next week and not Friday as it was officially believed.

Those sources explained that the Congress will indeed be installed Friday afternoon, but that before the elections the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate must designate their officials and commissions.

A member of the National Electoral Court said that the people should not be alarmed if the president and vice president are not elected Friday. He added that the elections will probably be held either Monday or Tuesday at the latest because the Congress power commission must approve the credentials of the 157 congressmen either Saturday or Sunday.

He added that some political parties have asked for the exclusion of some congressmen who cooperated with the military government.

SILES ZUAZO'S RETURN SET FOR 8 OCTOBER

PY010204 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Hernan Siles Zuazo will return to Bolivia on Friday, 8 October. This information was relayed to this station by Mario Velarde Dorado, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], who returned from Lima at 1630 today.

Velarde Dorado also said that this decision was reached by the MNRI leadership, Hernan Siles Zuazo included. He added that Siles Zuazo will be welcomed by a mass rally of his supporters of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] and people in general. The rally will be held at San Francisco Square in La Paz.

[Begin Velarde Dorado recording] The leadership of my party, the MNRI, has decided that Comrade Hernan Siles Zuazo should return to Bolivia on Friday, 8 October, in the afternoon. On that date, the members of the MNRI, the UDP and the people in general, will assemble at San Francisco Square to welcome the leader and president of all Bolivians, Comrade Hernan Siles Zuazo. Thank you. [end recording]

ARMY REJECTS INTERVENTION IN COMMAND STRUCTURE

PY302247 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] La Paz, 20 Sep (AFP) -- The Bolivian Army asserted today that it will by no means accept any direct or indirect intervention in the structure of its commands when the next constitutional government is installed. The army made this harsh warning as a result of remarks some political parties and congressmen have made in this regard.

In a communique that the Army Public Relations Department released in La Paz, the Bolivian Army headquarters noted that the convening of the 1980 Congress as a means of returning to the Constitution must not be interpreted as a sign of weakness or of giving in.

The document was issued in response to a pronouncement that the Socialist Party One (PS-1) made a few days ago in which it objected to an executive branch bill designed to promote Col Luis Arce Gomez, a former interior minister, and Col Faustino Rico Toro, commander of the army military school, to the rank of brigadier general. Arce Gomez and Rico Toro participated in the Garcia Mezo-led bloody coup that interrupted on 17 July 1980, the process for restoring democracy in Bolivia.

The army communique states that the future structure of the army commands will be in keeping with the military laws that are currently in force.

EXTENSION OF DEBT PAYMENT DEADLINES SOUGHT

PY301534 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0334 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Caracas, 29 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Local bank sources reported that today the Bolivian Government has informed creditor banks that it will not be able to make payments on its foreign debt due on 30 September and requested that the payments due in September and October be postponed.

The sources indicated that the Bolivian request is based on the fact that the government has not received any income from exports, basically income from the sale of natural gas to Argentina, and that the military government is going to hand over the government to the National Congress elected in 1980 which was later overthrown.

The sources believe that the banks will probably agree to postpone the payments until the end of October to give the new government enough time to study the terms of a renegotiation agreement.

LECHIN URGES MINEWORKERS TO SUSPEND HUNGER MARCH

PY010256 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Juan Lechin Oquendo, top leader of the mineworkers federation, this afternoon reported that at the general meeting which has been taking place in Huanuni since 1645, the Executive Board of the federation has been trying to convince the mineworkers that they should not stage the hunger march to La Paz that they have been planning. He also said that the Executive Board has proposed the holding of an extraordinary congress at which the rank and file of the mineworkers can chose the leaders that will, in their opinion, be more able to fulfill the mineworkers' demands.

[Begin Lechin recording] The staging of a general indefinite strike goes against not only the [words indistinct] between the Executive Board and the rank and file, but also against the decisions of the mineworkers' congress.

After making an in-depth analysis of the political and economic situation of the nation, the leaders of this federation have travelled time and again to the mining districts to talk and reason with the rank and file and convince them of the need to suspend the indefinite strike which they have staged in order to seek a more adequate solution to the situation.

Having been unable to achieve their objective, the leaders have travelled to Huanuni and have called all secretaries general as well as rank and file representatives to hold an extraordinary general meeting in order to dissuade, in the presence of the mineworkers of that district, the comrades from making their hunger march on La Paz.

With this goal in mind, and in order to prevent the loss of [words indistinct], the mineworkers federation has decided to propose the holding of an extraordinary congress at which the comrades will be able to elect those who will be able to guide and direct them better than the present leaders.

While we wait for the congress to take place, the leadership of the federation has suggested that a special commission of representatives of the rank and file of Huanuni and other mining districts be created and charged with taking the steps necessary for the implementation of the minimum flexible wage scale. [Words indistinct] has been unable to satisfy the urgent needs of the workers. [end recording]

Juan Lechin Oquendo also voiced his concern over the government's evasive attitude toward his efforts to establish contact and his fears that the hunger march could be used as a pretext for unleashing repression and delaying the transfer of power.

COMMUNIST SAYS NEW REGIME TO FACE HARD TIMES

PA301625 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Communist leader (Felipe Rodriguez) said in Prague that the People's Democratic Union, UPD, the party that will soon take over the government in Bolivia, will have to face many economic, political and international pressures as well as paramilitary bands and drug traffickers.

In a statement to the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, CTK, (Rodriguez) also mentioned the armed forces as one of the negative factors that the new government will have to face. He stressed that the military is withdrawing to quarters with its command cadres virtually intact and penetrated by reactionary groups and officers linked with the drug traffic and contraband.

He added that according to conservative observations in Bolivia, there are approximately 5,000 members of the paramilitary groups who are involved with the international drug trafficking mafia, equipped with modern weapons, uniforms and headquarters.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

PY302333 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] In New York, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro met today with his colleagues from Argentina, Nicaragua, Peru and Paraguay and discussed bilateral problems with them.

Minister Guerreiro then gave a lunch for representatives of Portuguese-speaking nations who are accredited to the United Nations. Later he met with the British Foreign Office Secretary Francis Pym at the latter's request to discuss the Malvinas question and its consequences in the relations between Great Britain and Latin American countries.

The Brazilian foreign minister also met with the minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, the foreign minister of Yugoslavia, and the secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Minister Guerreiro also had time to meet with Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister of Nicaragua, who requested Brazil's greater participation in Central American affairs.

GUYANA PRESIDENT FORBES BURNHAM ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY302242 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Guyana's executive, President Forbes Burnham, today arrived in Sao Paulo, the first stop on his 6-day official visit to Brazil.

The Guyanese head of state arrived together with a small retinue made up, among others, by Vice President for Public Works and Transport Steve Naraine, Foreign Minister Kashleigh Jackson, Energy and Mines Minister Hubert Jack and other government officials.

BISHOPS WANT NATIONAL SECURITY LAW ABOLISHED

PY301902 Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Sep (AFP) -- The only way to guarantee a true national security will be to abolish the National Security Law (LSN), which is "an efficient oppressive tool," the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB] stated in a document published today.

According to the document, the LSN is frequently used to end just strikes, repress the legitimate opposition and limit the church's pastoral action.

All kinds of injustices have been committed on behalf of the LSN, as if workers, peasants, politicians, students, journalists and priests were criminals, the document adds.

It claims that the main defect of this law is that it is based on the extremely dangerous principle that we live in a hostile world surrounded by psychological enemies that must be eliminated by any means, even if in so doing man's fundamental rights are violated.

The CNBB document contends that crimes against national security are so vaguely defined that judges have a considerable margin for arbitrariness. It also denounces the fact that military courts have jurisdiction over the crimes and offenses foreseen by the LSN.

The CNBB also regards as actual kidnapping when persons under suspicion of violating the LSN can be kept under arrest for 30 days without benefit of defense.

In addition, CNBB Secretary General Msgr Luciano Mendes de Almeida has regarded as interference in church internal affairs the statement by Gen Macyr Pereira, who when talking to army chaplains on 21 September, charged that the curch was fomenting class struggle and scattering hate throughout the country.

PINOCHET ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATIONS

PY010124 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Graciela Contreras report from Government House]

[Excerpt] The president of the nation reasserted in Santa Cruz today that the government will observe the objectives of the National Constitution. Similarly, President Pinochet stated that Chile must never return to the liberal democracy that prevailed in the country until 1973.

The head of state added that the country was able to decisively face the problems of the world (?recession) thanks to its economic policies and to its reserves.

Regarding the unemployment situation that the country is experiencing, the head of state said that measures are being taken to alleviate this situation. He said that new jobs will be created and that the agreed upon benefits will be granted.

President Pinochet stated that a plan was aimed at reducing unemployment by creating new jobs and will be implemented shortly.

BRIEFS

JANUARY-AUGUST FOREIGN INVESTMENTS -- Foreign Investments amounted to $324 million from 1 January to 30 August 1982, according to a report by the Foreign Investments Committee. The country that made the largest investment was Spain, with 10 projects totalling $121 million. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 82 PY]

NEW NAVAL APPOINTMENTS -- The Chilean Navy yesterday released the list of assignments for 1983. According to this list, the current health minister, Rear Adm Hernan Rivera Calderon, will be appointed Chilean naval attache in London. Rear Adm Rolando Garcia le Blanc will take over as squadron commander in chief replacing Rear Adm German Guelasaga Toro, who will become director of services. Navy chief of staff, Vice Adm Maurice Poisson Eastmand and the commander of the First Naval Zone headquartered in Valparaiso, Vice Adm Luis de los Rios Echeverria, will retain their posts. [Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2312 GMT 28 Sep 82 PY]

AIR FORCE DELEGATION -- A delegation of the Chilean Air Force left for Brazil in response to an official invitation from the air force of that country. The delegation is headed by chief of staff, Gen Carlos Desgroux Camus. The delegation will visit Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. [Text] [Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2335 GMT 28 Sep 82 PY]

MAGAZINE BANNED -- Santiago, 24 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Government has banned the magazine APSI, which has been publishing articles critical of Gen Augusto Pinochet's regime. The decree banning the magazine claims that the latter can only publish international material, and that by carrying aritcles on domestic issues, it overstepped its original authorization. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 25 Sep 82 PY]

JUSTICE MINISTER EXPLAINS PLANNED AMNESTY

PA302234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota, 29 Sep (AFP) -- Colombian Justice Minister Bernardo Gaitan Mahecha told AFP today that "the amnesty being negotiated for the rebels will not include terrorist acts."

In a statement to this news agency, Gaitan said: "The law that attempts to reintegrate some 5,000 Colombian guerrillas into society will cover homicide during combat, theft, kidnapping and rustling whenever such crimes have occurred in support of or to encourage sedition, rebellion or insurrection. According to the Colombian legislation, these are the only crimes which are considered political."

"The amnesty will only cover these three crimes, which are considered political crimes, and all those who have committed them," he added. The justice minister also said that isolated terrorist acts are considered "atrocious" crimes, and are excluded from the amnesty's benefits.

"Those responsible for detonating bombs in urban areas will not be granted amnesty because the Colombian Government considers that an atrocious crime has been committed when the victims are defenseless or in a situation of inferiority," he reiterated.

One of the articles that the government wants to include in the amnesty law establishes that the amnesty will not cover homicides not committed during combat and which have been committed for purely partisan reasons," said Gaitan Mahecha.

The justice minister said that during the 1940's, Colombia experienced a period of violence between Liberals and Conservatives, who clashed openly.

"It is the government's intention not to include in the amnesty law those crimes committed due to party differences which take place in an isolated manner," said Gaitan Mahecha.

Minister Gaitan Mahecha was very specific when he said that the acts of urban terrorism will not be included in the law because they affect civilians and there is usually no direct confrontation with regular forces.

The main guerrilla groups in Colombia -- the 19 April Movement (M-19), the pro-Castro People's Liberation Army (EPL) and the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) -- are active in the Colombian mountains and jungles thousands of kilometers away from urban areas.

Nevertheless, the guerrilla groups maintain political cells in the large cities, where they proselytize but they are not urgan guerrillas.

Gaitan Mahecha, government spokesman during the amnesty debates, said the proposed amnesty would not cover those criminals who attack small rural villages and kill defenseless civilians.

In areas where the guerrillas are active, it is customary for the rebels to rob small-town banks to finance their activities, and civilians may die during the guerrilla raids.

JOURNALISTS VISIT JAILED SHINING PATH MEMBERS

PY010251 Lima CARETAS in Spanish 20 Sep 82 pp 20-23, 64, 65

[By Gustavo Gorriti Ellenbogen]

[Summary] We left for El Fronton on the boat "15 April" at 0900 along with relief personnel of the Republic Guard and civilian vigilance and administration officials.

Prison Director Brigido Carbajal commented that in the past, most of the inmates were common criminals. We asked him if there was any difference between political prisoners of the past and the Shining Path members being held there now. Carbajal replied: "'A great difference. This is a serious matter. You will see them in a little while.'"

As we arrived, the prisoners were just getting ready to have breakfast. Their line-up is impeccable and it is obvious that their discipline is tight. Somebody shouts the first slogan "'down with El Fronton, the concentration camp,'" The line-up remains perfect while all of them chorus in unison. The guards do not interfere.

A new order sounds and the chorus is heard again, this time with the men bending their arms upwards with their fists clenched. The chorused chants continue and all of them call for the armed struggle. A shout of "'Long live Comrade Gonzala, our chief'" goes up as a tribute to Abimael Guzman, a former professor at Huamunga University and the founder of Shining Path, now a fugitive. Then the prisoners begin to sing. They do all this so well that one cannot but think that they have rehearsed a lot.

After breakfast, we are told that some comrades will talk to us. We go into one of the buildings. The walls are decorated with the pictures of Marx, Lenin and Mao and red flags hang out of windows.

"As the interview is about to begin, the strong discipline of these men is noted once more. As some of them tried to get close to participate, other inmates signaled them to stay away. Depending on the topic, one of the appointed spokesmen gives the answer.

[Question] "What do you think of the other Marxist parties?

[Answer] "'They profess to be Marxists but they are not. They have deluded the masses by jumping on the bandwagon of the reactionaries.'

[Question] "None of the other parties are Marxist in your view?

[Answer] "'None of them.'

[Question] "How do you justify the execution of governors, mayors and small-business owners in Ayacucho and Andahuylas?

[Answer] "'We killed them because they betrayed the cause of the people. That's why'

[Question] "Do you give them the chance to defend themselves, to present their arguments?

[Answer] "'Look, for years they have been serving reaction...do they deserve any investigation? We don't believe so. They serve the counterrevolution. There is nothing else to do with such individuals but to execute them'

[Question] "But you tried to murder the president of the Ongoy community, which consists of Popular Democratic Unity militants and you cut off his wife's hair and beat her. Do you think that's fair?

[Answer] "'It is fair because they were creating illusions, serving the enemy. That's justice because justice is to be meted out to a class. That's why we executed those people. It is the just, correct and necessary thing to do. Furthermore, this is a revolution and anybody opposing it must be squashed like any other insect. That is just the way it is.'

[Question] "What are Comrade Gonzalo's ideas?

[Answer] "'Our chief, Comrade Gonzalo, contributed to the three aspects of Marxism. In the philosophical aspect, he boiled down the dialectic laws to one: the law of contradiction; and he explained the working of the renewal process and the unity of the objective and the subjective. In the economic aspect, he contributed the discovery of how bureaucratic capitalism developed on feudal foundations. In the aspect of scientific socialism, our chief's contribution is even greater: the discovery that the armed struggle has five phases. Furthermore, our chief teaches us what to do to prevent the regeneration of capitalism, as happened in the PRC and Russia. The Marxist left calls us adventurers and it does not see that it has been cast in the role of selling out the workers with the callous revisionist Del Prado out in front. We have what is fundamental: a correct ideology embodying Marxism-Leninism-Maoism together with Comrade Gonzalo's guiding thoughts. We are the vanguard at this time; we hold the torch of the world revolution. The main attacks against the revolution come from three revisionism, that of Krushchev and Brezhnev, that of the rats Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng, and that of the miserable Hoxa (from Albania).'

[Question] "Can you visualize a leadership other than that of Gonzalo?

[Answer] "'No. He is the only chief of the world revolution, of our party and its revolution.'"

This might not be the only case in which democracy can be successfully defended against a fanatical and tightly-organized minority, but the worst mistake that can be made is to understimate that group,

INVESTIGATIONS POLICE ARREST SHINING PATH MEMBER

PY302052 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] The State Security Directorate of the PIP [Peruvian Investigations Police] has reported the arrest of a young economist who was caught in a luxurious apartment of San Isidro neighborhood [in Lima] where the top leaders of the terrorist group Shining Path used to meet.

The person in question is Norma Angelica Lema Tucker, 30, manager and shareholder of Lema and Co, a Corporation which sells cleaning products for industrial use.

The economist was arrested in the course of a PIP raid on the apartment located at 680 Conquistadores Street, where top leaders of the terrorist group Shining Path used to meet. Among those who used to meet there was its foremost leader and mentor, Abimael Guzman Reynoso, alias Gonzalo.

The State Security Directorate of the PIP explained that Norma Angelica Lema Tucker owns the car with license plate HG-1203 which was apparently used for the terrorist attacks of 19 August this year during the blackout in greater Lima.

ARSENAL, TERRORISTS SEIZED IN CAJAMARCA

PY302255 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 22 Sep 82 p 13

[Excerpt] The Antiterrorist Division (Dicote) of the PIP [Peruvian Investigations Police] has mounted a successful operation in Cajamarca seizing a small arsenal where they found, among other things, machineguns and dynamite sticks.

The PIP not only seized the weapons and ammunition, but also arrested four terrorists who have been identified as: Jose Gonzales Perez, 39, alias Humberto; Isidro Walter Chonion Gasoc, 29, alias Anibal; Felix Calderon Llanos, 32, alias Mario; and Dolores Mocurio Guivar, 23, alias Jorge.

The persons arrested in Cajamarca were involved in various bombings of private and state corporations in Arequipa, La Libertad and Cajamarca between January and August this year.

They also planned and carried out the prison break of Nery Diaz Chavez and Isabel Sanchez Covarrubias from the Arequipa Cras [state detention center]. In order to do so, the terrorists murdered cowardly Republican Guardsman Luciano Puma Sierra.

According to the confessions of the prisoners, all four of them were members of a "large Shining Path unit" which operated in northern Peru but also made sorties into other departments on instructions from the party.

The PIP also found out that Jose Gonzalo Perez was also the liaison officer from La Libertad, Cajamarca and Lambayeque Departments and that he set up the attacks that had to be carried out in the area.

The prisoners admitted that the weapons and ammunition that they had were given to them by the Shining Path to enable them to carry out their duties in this part of the country and indicated that they did not know where the materiel originally came from.

TERRORISTS ATTACK CIVIL GUARD STATION, KILL ONE

PY302055 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 29 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here today that some 30 terrorists attacked the civil guard station in Irapa, Cuzco Department in southeastern Peru, and killed a policeman.

The attack took place at 0800 on Monday, but it became known in Ayacucho -- which is in a state of emergency because of similar actions -- only today because of the lack of communications with Irapa, which is 193 km from this departmental capital.

The armed attack was attributed to the Shining Path, a group that follows the ideological guidelines of Kampuchean leader Pol Pot. This group has already carried out hundreds of terrorist actions, killing dozens of persons and destroying various buildings along with power-line towers, thus causing blackouts in Lima and other large Peruvian cities last month.

Another Attack Reported

PY302017 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1837 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 30 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- A police spokesman reported today that leftist guerrilla members killed a policeman and wounded a second in an attack on a base in the central mountains of Peru. It was believed that the attackers, who escaped with weapons and ammunition, were members of the guerrilla group Shining Path, the spokesman stated. The attack took place on Tuesday in the locality of Erapata, La Convencion Province, 800 km from Lima.

PRESIDENT, ADVISERS LEAVE FOR NEW YORK

PA302300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2219 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo left today for New York to deliver a speech at the United Nations.

The president was accompanied by Jorge Castaneda, Mexican foreign secretuary; Gen Miguel Angel Godinez, presidential chief of staff; and Francisco Galindo Ochoa, social communications coordinator of the presidency.

Lopez Portillo will spend 24 hours in New York. In addition to speaking tomorrow at the United Nations, Lopez Portillo will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

CTM OPPOSES GOVERNMENT-BUSINESS PRICE INCREASES

PA010110 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM] will oppose any agreement between the Secretariat of Commerce and the private sector directed toward price increases that will upset the equilibrium of the nation's economy. This statement was made today by CTM top leader Fidel Velasquez, who reiterated that the working class will struggle to achieve a fair wage adjustment.

Velasquez also said that the workers will demand a larger wage increase as a result of the new increase in milk prices.

HAVANA CITES PEACE ACTIVIST ON GUATEMALAN RAIDS

PA302153 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] (Adriana Lombardo), coordinator of the Mexican Movement for Peace, has remarked that her organization condemns the military raids by Guatemalan troops on 31 August in the township of La Hamaca, in Mexico's state of Chiapas, in which three people were murdered. (Lombardo) also recalled that on 2 August, troops of the tyrannical regime led by Efrain Rios Montt fired at Mexican peasants working 300 meters inside Mexico.

Meanwhile, the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat has recommended that the National Defense Secretariat increase the number of troops along the Guatemalan border to prevent the raids of Guatemalan soldiers.

The newspaper EXCELSIOR, which is published in Mexico City, said that the three Mexican military regions that border on Guatemala do not have the necessary defense and strategic means to protect the southern border. The paper adds that this situation allows the Guatemalan troops, called Kaibiles, to constantly stage raids into Mexican territory and murder peasants, as well as to maintain a climate of terror and anxiety in towns near the border.

The newspaper stresses that Mexican authorities have the same number of troops on the Guatemalan border they had 20 years ago, whereas Efrain Rios Montt's regime has increased its troop strength in the area 100 percent.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT APPOINTED -- Mexico City, 19 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The PRI has announced that Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid has appointed Manuel Alonso Munoz as his personal assistant for communications and public relations. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0055 GMT 20 Sep 82 FL]

INTERVIEW WITH PAREDES ON POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

PA270318 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0006 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Manuel Santamaria Llamas interview with Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, date and place not given -- videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Question] General, speaking very frankly and on a familiar level with our television audience, we would like to discuss several topics. Let's begin with domestic politics. We might begin by asking about your participation, or that of the National Guard, in political activities. Also, could you give us a definition of parties? What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Thank you very much, Santamaria. Within the country's current situation, the National Guard is playing the role of custodian, of the primary arbiter, so that the process of democratization won't end, won't be suspended, so that it can be carried to completion. Hopefully, this will be done to the satisfaction of all Panamanians.

As for our relationship with the political parties, let's speak directly about the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD[. There is no obligation on our part, as an armed force, to support that party's aspirations to reach power. The other parties, the opposition parties, have the same rights. However, from the moment of its creation the PRD has been linked to the National Guard. It might be worth saying, or reaffirming this: The PRD emerged in the course of the Torrijist process, which has taken place over the last 14 years, almost 15 years now, coinciding with the democratization process. It would be fallacious to say today that we don't know them, that they are not our friends. They are our friends. Everyone knows that. However, this is not a limiting circumstance that separates us from our obligation, as established in the Constitution, or from what Panama as a whole expects from us. We are not expected to participate in the electoral process. That is, we are not expected to favor anyone. We are expected to favor the republic, to favor order, to favor that which is honorable and just. That is the National Guard's current situation, Santamaria.

[Question] General, you were discussing democratization. However, certain opposition parties -- whether the Molirena [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement], the Christian Democratic Party or the Liberal Party -- see a contradiction between what they regard as the country's democratization and the democratization you refer to as commander in chief of the National Guard. Would you care to explain what you mean when you speak of democratization?

[Answer] We understand democratization to mean the unequivocal and firm steps that are currently being taken by both the government forces and those of the opposition. All of these forces are working with an eye to 1984. I once said this very clearly at the presidency and I will repeat it now: The essence of democratization is that the real power -- which still lies with the National Guard command, for political power is really in the hands of the National Guard command -- is increasingly moving toward the Palace of the Herons.

The facts show that in 1984 we will place that power at the Panamanian people's disposal. As I said on a previous occasion, the Panamanian people, the force of the votes cast by the people, by the men and women, will place political power in the hands of some citizens, who will then move into the Palace of the Herons. I would say that the rest is just a matter of semantics, argumentation and political interplay, where one politicians says one thing and another says something different. This is how politics works.

When we, the militarymen, the members of the General Staff, with great help from President de la Espriella, promote significant changes -- such as updating the Electoral Tribunal, or the generous gesture of opening the doors to a magistrate who represents consensus among the three people suggested by these parties -- when we take such steps, these sincere gestures and developments imply many things that would sometimes require a thousand words to explore.

When we suggest that the Constitution should be amended -- for instance, I said yesterday that we should elect everyone by direct popular vote; today I think that no president should remain in power 6 yerars, perhaps only 5 years; and I also believe that the Legislative Commission should participate in the negotiations for international loans and in the national budget, and that the Corregimiento representatives, who, in my view, should continue to exist, should not be completely immune, and things like that -- as I was saying, when we suggest these changes, these developments show our good faith and our good intentions, not toward a group or small sector, but toward everybody, toward the entire country, so that we can go on.

[Question] You seem to have clearly defined the fact that real power lies with the National Guard. However, General, with due respect, there is talk about a 14-year dictatorship. The revolutionary process is being defined as a dictatorship, a result, a continuation of public administration, the administration of the executive branch and of all of the other branches that derive from the Panamanian Constitution. How could we, therefore, say whether or not this is a 14-year dictatorship?

[Answer] A coup was staged against Dr Arias in 1968, 11 days after he rose to power, due to a number of circumstances that are not of great importance in today's Panama, because all of these things are gradually being forgotten and the future is being viewed with optimism and hope. The Panamanian Armed Forces retained power, then. True, this is what is called a dictatorship, a de facto government, a dictatorial government, since it began its rule in a nontraditional way, democratically speaking. This is what is known as a dictatorship. It was no ordinary or commonplace dictatorship, however, like the kind seen in the area, marked by executions, imprisonments, missing people and persecutions. It was a stronghanded dictatorship though, where there was no freedom of the press, where the political parties were abolished, etc. This is true.

Several opposition parties still refer to us as dictators, perhaps because they would like us to relinquish power right now, immediately, in a way that might not even be in the best interest of those who are demanding it. They do this without really wanting it that way, without thinking that might lead to chaos in this country. Such a situation would ruin many of our present institutions, our peace and stability.

I was telling someone that when one seizes power it is like grabbing a venomous snake by the head. That venomous snake, taken by the head, represents power, yet power can kill you. When one is going to relinquish power -- as when one is going to let go of a snake's head -- one must be very careful. If you do it in a careless and disorderly way, without previous calculation, the snake might turn on you and kill you. Right now we are letting go of the snake's head, but we are doing it with great care, caution and order, not only to keep the snake from turning on us or from attacking us; we hope that, by neutralizing it, we can keep it from hurting anyone else. This is what we are doing right now. The politicians will continue to yell that we are dictators, that we are not relinquishing power. I would do the same. But we are relinquishing power. The truth is that we have already relinquished power. We did so a long time ago.

[Question] Your observations, your description, your words are clear, General. This leads us to the next question: You received an inheritance. However, there is a difference between your mandate as brigadier general of the National Guard and the powers that were constitutionally bestowed on General Torrijos, who led this country and set it on the course that you have already discussed. It seems to me that you inherited a policy, a guideline, yet you don't have the same powers that the general used to have. It would seem -- and this is obvious to the general public, the opposition parties and even at the government level -- that the guidelines still originate in the National Guard's commanding office. How would you explain this difference?

[Answer] General Torrijos was highly respected by all of us. He was un undisputable leader. More than that, he had absolute powers, which were established in the Constitution. He was the head of this country's government. The only difference between Torrijos' time and today is that we have clearly realized -- and we are sure that the people view it this way -- that if the country is to preserve its order and stability, the Panamanian Armed Forces, which have their own model, their own style, cannot leave the president and his government team alone while they try to take the ship to a safe port.

If your have power in the manner I have already described, you can't relinquish it merely by saying: I no longer want to have power, or by issuing a decree stating: Omar Torrijos Herrera no longer has the power he had until yesterday. You can't do this, particularly if the person is still alive, and the people know he is still alive, and the people know he is still ground. Power resists this type of change. Power, however, can be transferred through some culminating event, such as the free and pure elections that will be held here. That is how power will be transferred. That is the magic force of the vote.

After the situation that existed under Torrijos, we have the present situation of this, your humble servant. I admit that a great part of the political power still lies in the National Guard commanding office. We are jointly and very harmoniously administering this power with President de la Espriella. This is being done for the good of all. He accepts this situation. This should not offend anyone. Historical developments have placed us here. The important thing is where are we heading, where our intentions are leading us. That is the difference between Torrijos' situation and the present one.

There is also the repeated acknowledgement -- repeated, yet very healthy -- that part of the power lies in the commanding office. That can't be removed from there by issuing a decree, delivering a speech, insulting anyone or just wishing that this would stop. That can't be. A political development of democratic significance must take place. This development is an election. An election will be held here and it will be pure.

[Question] We had avoided any mention of the ideological aspects of the power that emanates from the National Guard, which is guaranteed by the executive branch. I remember, however, that General Torrijos used to say: Neither with the right nor with the left. Now it is being said, both at the international level, outside the country's borders, and even here at home, that the government has taken a turn to the right. Does this mean that we had been living to the left or that we are now taking a turn in order to change the Torrijist ideology or guidelines?

[Answer] We are favoring neither lefts nor rights. Now that our Cuban friends came over, the high-level delegation sent by Dr Fidel Castro, one of them told me: You had to take a turn to the left. I said, no, we have not turned to the left. So he said: Well, you had to turn somewhat to the left, 10 or 15 degrees to the left. I said: No, we have not turned to the left. So he said: You have not turned to the left? And I said: No. He meant from Torrijos' days to the present. I answered: We have turned toward reality. He then said: Well, that is the left. And I again said: We have turned toward reality.

By telling you this I am saying that we want all Panamanians -- with their respective persuasions, ways of viewing life, hopes for their country and for their own -- to feel satisfied rather than displaced. Now -- and this is something I have said publicly -- in my lifetime, and I am already 49 years old, where I come from, where I have been, I feel that 90 percent of our people are fully democratic. Our people like democracy. Perhaps 10 percent of our people are interested in some other system of living, let's say socialism. Perhaps 10 percent is still too high a figure. The important thing, however, is that in this country, since Torrijos' day -- today, tomorrow and always -- everyone should be entitled to express his thoughts and to exercise his political rights, as established in the Constitution.

In the past, the Communist Party or the People's Party [PDEP] as it is better known here, was a party that operated clandestinely. Now it is a legal party, it operates openly. It speaks with the same right that parties like the Christian Democratic Party, the Liberal Party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party, the Panamenist Party, the People's Action Party and the Popular Nationalist Party. It has the same rights.

I want to add something else, Santamaria. Those leftist parties like the PDEP serve and work as an incentive. They are permanent warning to the democratic system, which is the one I prefer, because if they didn't exist, democracies would tend to lie dormant or become bourgeois. Democracies would then tend to stop carrying out social functions which many Panamanians and citizens in the world need. If they ever reach power, through clean and free elections in this country, it would simply be because democracy had failed. I believe that this will not happen here. However, it is important for us democrats to know that there is another system of life and ideology in this homeland which is an alternative. We must be increasingly efficient and human in order to prevent this alternative from becoming a real alternative.

[Question] At the national level, General, you have just defined the turn that the country is taking. Your message is clear. However, there are still questions. There is a lot of talk about squandering and public debts in the government. You must have a clear view of this. You must have this matter very well analyzed because you were a cabinet member when you were minister of agricultural development; you experienced the civilian aspect of the administration of this government. What is Panama's economic reality? You mentioned at the beginning that together with former vice president, now President, de la Espriella you are trying to guide the country in the best path for a democratic and economic guarantee. What is the real situation?

[Answer] Half-truths are being used. This seems to be in vogue these days. This is being done to create speculation about one's personal and political interests. Frequent remarks are being made about Panama's large debt, 3.2 billion [no currency specified]. This is true, but the whole truth is not being stated. It is being said that we have a 3.2 billion debt, but the rest of the story is not being mentioned. It is 3.2 billion. The Comptroller's Office did a very good job of explaining where these invesments are.

But why does the government acquire such large debts at this point? We are not even in a crisis situation. We are facing a difficult economics situation. However, the IMF, the great arbiter that supervises the countries with a democratic system and a free and open economy, has Panama among the countries which are fulfilling their commitments and still have healthy economies. There is the case of Costa Rica and the recent case of Mexico, a country with large oil deposits which has gone bankrupt. I hope the same won't happen to Argentina.

But why did we get to such a level of indebtedness? When our private enterprise became severely punished by the inflationary effect and the cost of money became so high and it became very difficult to begin businesses and expand them, our economy took a negative trend. It threatened to stop completely. Our economy began to head for a standstill. When this happens this is reflected in the fact that there are no jobs, that you can't take any food home, that you can't educate your children, that you can't build yourself a home and that you can't buy clothes. Then somebody had to play the part of the private sector, because it couldn't go on.

Then the state had to partly replace the absent private sector so that the country wouldn't come to a standstill. However, this was done with good moves but also with mistakes. We did make mistakes. However, our critics are not interested in seeing where the money went, where these investments are. They are here in the republic. So this is the situation. We feel -- and this is not only our opinion but has also been the opinion of the IMF, the World Bank, the IDB and other credit agencies -- that the country is on the path to economic recovery. We view the Panama of the future with great hope and optimism.

[Question] Does this mean that the changes that occurred in the government, at your suggestion and with a great dose of trust in those who are in ministerial posts now, are playing the role you expected concerning more private investments and a better public administration?

[Answer] This is part of it, not completely. This is perhaps part of the reply to your previous question on whether we are on the way to democratization. This is it, the Panamanian groups which make up the parties should see that there is no firm determination to keep the public administration under a single group, and I am referring to the PRD. The PRD, in a very nationalist attitude, has become detached from part of the administration. We have new faces now. I have noticed that this gave hope to the people. The people liked this. I have asked many people, even in the opposition, if they feel that the country is at a great and good moment because of everything, even because of what you are doing in your work, because of what the driver does, what the farmer does, etc. There is peace and we are fighting for it.

[Question] Let's discuss the international area, another inheritance received by the National Guard command. We have commitments in the Central American area. This national peace must be guaranteed, but we don't live isolated from the world, the universe, the neighboring countries which include Central America as well as South America. What is the real commitment that we have with these countries, and to what extend did you acquire this commitment?

[Answer] The National Guard's General Staff and I believe that we have enough problems in our fatherland not to go abroad and look into other problems. This is the true spirit of the General Staff and the president of the republic. We discussed that the other day. But there are things which, involuntarily, without happening in our fatherland, our soil affect you. They happen nearby but then you feel obligated to participate in foreign problems to some extent. You begin protecting your peace, tranquillity and balance. You begin protecting them from the outside in -- in this case, as happened in the past few hours with the visit of the Cuban friends. I can tell you that, for example, one of the problems of our economy is that is it partly affected by the Central American war and the instability and poverty existing in Central American isthmus.

However, the most important thing about Panama's foreign policy is that we are very worried over making our independence perfect, which boils down to implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. If the instability in the area continues to increase and the countries which are falling become or declare themselves communist or socialist, implementation of Torrijos-Carter in 18 or 17 years will be questioned, because the United States and other nations which are interested in keeping a canal open permanently would say that Panama is not sufficient, is not prepared and is a country that is too small to defend such a strategic point. And the treaty may disappear. Therefore, we are issuing this warning to the brother Central American countries, and we also issued this warning to Cuba, 24 or 48 hours ago.

By the year 2000 we want the Americans to leave Panama as stated in the Torrijos-Carter treaty, but for this we need a climate of balance and tranquillity in the region and the area. There must be a stop to violence. Let political changes prevail in these countries where there is still much injustice and many things to be corrected. I am referring to Central America. But the solutions must not all come through the armed path, the crushing of armies and the death of many citizens of the region. We will continue to be friends of the United States, but as long as it respects our rights. They must leave in the year 2000. This means that in that year we don't want anybody else but Panamanians running that canal.

As I told General Vessey, the Pentagon chief who visited us 1 1/2 or 2 months ago, we don't want Americans or Soviets or anything that looks like them here in the year 2000. This is a healthy wish of our people. But to have this become a reality we must guarantee, effective right now, that there will not be any motive or excuse for one or the other to say we have to be there because you can't [defend yourselves], and here right next to us, on the border with Costa Rica or in Costa Rica itself, there is violence that is already threatening our canal. This is what is worrying us the most about our canal; we must make our independence perfect. We must accept that we are still not fully independent. Our sovereignty, although we are increasingly sovereign, is still not complete. We are still a semi-occupied country. There are still two flags waving in certain places, and it shouldn't be that way.

I and many other Panamanians will die knowing that in the year 2000 this situation will disappear. But many Panamanians, including my parents, my brother and so forth, you probably have some relatives who already died without hope, without knowing if some day, that colonial enclave...[changes thought] if the American gentlemen thought of leaving here. Now we know that they are going to get out of here in the year 2000 thanks to the great effort of a Torrijos who met with a great American who probably risked his re-election, former President Carter.

Therefore, this is the situation regarding our foreign policy, Santamaria. Aside from this, we are not interested in bothering anybody. Let each one seek his own path but don't hurt us. Let them respect our ways, our democratic right and our freedom.

[Question] I was told, somebody slipped the information, that the U.S. Senate, through the Pentagon, asked Panama to permit the installation of two military bases, one in Chiriqui and one in Bocas del Toro. What do you say to this?

[Answer] No such thing. That is completely negative. What we are organizing is a joint maneuver where part of the exercise will be carried out in the area where the oil pipeline is almost completed. We are going to imitate an invasion of Panama. This is imaginary. Then the forces are supposed to react in an exercise, a practice. The invading forces are supposed to seize the pipeline. You know that a strategic substance goes through it; Alaskan petroleum. Another maneuver will be the mock occupation of Naranjo Island in the Atlantic by these invading forces. But to say that the Americans are asking for additional territory for bases is not true. You can leave here without any doubt about that. This isn't true.

[Question] Regarding the treaties, a topic we must discuss, we have certain doubts regarding the benefits derived from these treaties. Can you guarantee that we have received benefits from these treaties, because the U.S. Government has violated certain agreements several times. On one occasion you told me that you were going to Washington to talk to Reagan about this matter and the treaties.

[Answer] There are certain violations regarding the treaty implementation, but somebody was telling us, Manfredo himself was telling us -- the man we have in the front line there -- that these are not situations which can't be solved. They can all be corrected and improved. There is no intransigent position on the U.S. side. I would say that much of what has been happening is the result of the involved U.S. bureaucracy. It is true that President de la Espriella will go to Washington soon and that there are difficulties there. There are problems with the salary rates of a Panamanian compared with that of an American who is doing the same type of work or is in the same type of specialty or level.

These type of things are happening and there are other labor problems, the unions and so forth. However, I would say that regarding the benefits, there are additional benefits for this republic. Many of these benefits are reinvested in the maintenance and operation of the collateral system so that the Canal can continue to work efficiently.

All of this is true. There is no large balance left to be used in other areas of the economy like housing, agriculture or water services. However, there is an activity and an economy which revolves around the Canal which have always been important and is even more important now than before.

[Question] Now talking a little bit about yourself, your political participation as a military officer and as a presidential hopeful has been questioned. You have been asked about this. Let's talk about this.

[Answer] Well, I have promised myself that as long as I lead the National Guard I will not talk about candidacies or possible candidacies which ahve to do with me. However, the inclination of all those who interview me, my friends and political figures is to ask the question. I would say, Santamaria, that many coincidences would have to occur to morally bind me to take that step. This is if the citizens want that. But right now I am devoted to the National Guard command which is my life. It represents the end of my public life, but it is something that means a lot to me, these past 25 years in the National Guard....[Changes thought] and it will remain that way when I retire; a National Guard for all Panamanians and the country. It will remain as the guarantor of peace, order and the future of the Panamanians who will be born and those who are growing today.

Regarding the military officers, I have listened to some who are presidential hopefuls and have said that the military officers should not participate in future elections. I don't know what they are basing themselves on. I believe it is a great mistake for someone who wants to become president to talk that way, because he is discriminating. A would-be leader should not discriminate. A would-be leader should gather forces and promote peace and unity. He should not sow division among ourselves.

I think that the womb that bore you is as worthy as that which bore those who are constantly screaming that the military people are second or third-class citizens and as that which bore me. My mother was as Panamanian as the mother of other Panamanians. I see no difference.

In conclusion, I tell you this, history says so and one doesn't have to make a great effort to quickly understand that there are military officers who are more civilian-minded and more human than certain civilians who have a fascist attitude, appearance and stand, much more than many of us men in uniform. That's all I would say.

GUARD'S COLONEL DIAZ ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA302303 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 29 Sep 82 p 4-A

[By Victor Hugo Murillo S.; taken from San Jose LA NACION INTERNATIONAL]

[Text] The relations between the United States and Panama, which have experienced periods of great tension and even confrontation, particularly as a result of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera's struggle to draft the new Canal treaties, are now undergoing a phase of mutual rapprochement.

This phenomenon, which Col Roberto Diaz, a member of the National Guard General Staff, describes as "a kind of marriage" through the beginning of the next century, is explained by the fact that "the treaties indicate that we must maintain a kind of calendar-based coordination with the North Americans until the year 1999," the officer told LA NACION INTERNACIONAL.

Diaz, who has been in the National Guard for 23 years, is in charge of G-3 (everything related to the training and operation of the various units of the Guard).

The officer, who graduated as a second lieutenant from a Peruvian academy in 1960, also disclosed that there has been a cooling of diplomatic relations between Panama and Nicaragua as a result of the direction taken by the Sandinist revolutionary process.

On the internal level, Col Roberto Diaz, 44, reiterated the statement made recently by National Guard Commander Gen Ruben Dario Paredes on the Guard's role "as a legal political force."

Regarding the extension of Paredes' term as commander of the Panamanian Armed Forces, Diaz declined to set a date for Paredes' retirement. He described Paredes as a "prominent national figure."

-- Panama has recently undergone very important political changes that many political observers feel are indicative of a realignment of forces. Specifically, it is said that General Paredes has consolidated his position as the key figure in the country and that some sectors of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] have been downgraded. What is the status of Torrijism? What is his analysis of the present Panamanian political situation?

"In the past 3 months or so, Panama has become the epicenter of news at the Central American level, even though all of Central America is in the news. We have also been a part of that panorama of news and analysis. In the matter of the realignment of forces, a number of interesting political events have taken place.

"First of all, the resignation of President Royo led to the constitutional assumption of power by Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella. This led to a general state of suspense, because Royo's resignation had been so unexpected. He had created a government of Torrijist continuity. Moreover, he had won a great deal of international esteem because he was an avant-garde, progressive president, to the extent that one can be in America. President Royo resigned in our presence, specifically in the presence of the General Staff, having called us to a breakfast to inform us that he was resigning for reasons of health.

"De La Espriella, a person close to General Torrijos, took command. People began to speculate as to his posture and, since De La Espriella has traditionally been a banker, there was some speculation about the direction his government would take and some talk that he is rightist, that President Royo had been more leftist and all kinds of things like that.

"I believe that, in general, the policy is Torrijist. However, Torrijism was variable. It was a very pragmatic doctrine to a certain extent. He (a reference to Torrijos) used to say that he was "neither with the left nor with the right, but with Panama," and he had access to and friendship with world leaders of all persuasions.

"The Panama National Guard has a legal role as a political force under the Constitution. This is interesting, because this is very unusual at the legal constitutional level in America. This is an unprecedented case in this respect.

"In many countries the armed forces have a lot of power, but they deny it on the legal sphere, or else they usurp it. For example, they say that they have no power to decide, that they are not active, that they exercise influence [as published]. However, in fact they do deliberate, operate and exercise a great deal of power and influence on the country's life.

"Here (in Panama), we tried to be more frank and to admit that the armed forces is a center of power. There is no need to blush about this, because the Constitution states that command is exercised by the classic powers in harmonious cooperation with the public forces.

"An article in Panama's Constitution states that the National Guard also has a lot of power in the country's political life.

"Within this framework, General Paredes has played a very effective role in rallying the forces. Although he has not openly engaged in political activity, it cannot be denied that he has been a factor of equilibrium in the country."

-- Recently, there was a conflict within the PRD regarding the direction of De La Espriella's government. Should one then conclude that there are different factions and that there is a risk of schism within the party?

"I would make the following comparison. There are two strong parties in Costa Rica; the National Liberation Party and the Unity Party. I imagine that there is not just one line of thought within those groups. There is a wide range of beliefs within the ruling Liberation Party. The PRD is no exception. It is a very heterogeneous party which encompasses pluralist groups with centrist, center-leftist and center-rightist wings.

"For example, there is a youth wing belonging to the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP), which is very critical, but there is also a business front, which the people consider to be rightist.

"For internal reasons, with which I am not completely familiar, there was some criticism by the party secretary, Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares, of some positions taken by the government. However, this criticism was later answered by Dr Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly."

-- However, Perez Balladares said that some government sectors are seeking to return to the times that preceded the 1968 coup that was led by Torrijos. How do you view this charge? Was it more emotional than rational?

"Perhaps it was more emotional, because it was resolved. The day after making that statement, Perez Balladares went to Colon with high-ranking government officials and President de la Espriella. The difficulties were smoothed out.

"I believe that this is healthy. No party, not even an official party, can ban criticism of the government. This is what some sectors of the PRD are demanding.

"Many of them want to maintain a position of criticism of the government, and this is not bad, especially if it is constructive criticism, because the PRD is indeed a government, Torrijist party."

-- Nevertheless, that situation could erode the PRD and damage its chances of winning the presidency in 1984.

"That is possible. Everything is possible in politics and in this regard it could be eroded, although I am inclined to think that it could be further strengthened.

"It was a party that gained much from having General Torrijos, a strong figure internally and abroad, a national and international leader of great prominence. At the time it was perhaps not so difficult for the party to advance, but now that its members no longer have General Torrijos they are beginning to find out what it really means to form a party. It is not easy to form a government party. Parties are strengthened when they are in opposition and that is much easier. However, I believe that the PRD will be strengthened."

--A short time ago, the National Guard extended General Paredes' term as head of that military body. How long will he remain as commander? Is it true that he is interested in the presidency?

"General Paredes is a figure with drawing power. We said in a communique when we asked the president of the republic to retain him in his post that not only was Paredes concerned with real facts and with the national political situation, but also with the national [as published] level.

"However, I believe that General Paredes could be a political figure, first of all, if the national situation makes this advisable at a particular moment, and if he decides to become one. However, he can do nothing in this regard until he leaves the post of National Guard commander and we cannot predict his withdrawal from that post at this time.

"Many of the active sectors, including not only the capitalists, the businessmen and the powerful economic figures of Panama, but also the middle-class, like farmers who knew Paredes when he was minister of Agricultural development, admire him. He has a following in Panama; therefore his political possibilities are definitely valid. Of course, this applies as long as these possibilities are not realized through the National Guard, which wants to see that the 1984 elections are truly clean, orderly and honest.

"Of course, there has been much speculation in the country over General Paredes' political possibilities. He himself has clearly said, and I believe him because I am very close to him, that he has no definite plans in this regard. He knows that politics is variable; that there are still 2 years before the elections. I do not rule out the possibility that General Paredes will be a candidate, but he will have to do this after leaving the post of commander and he has been confirmed in that post until the executive decides otherwise. It is difficult to say when he will retire, because Panama cannot afford the luxury of throwing out a central figure like General Paredes. It would not be advisable."

"We have problems like those being faced by Costa Rica; economic, social and political problems.... We are an important financial center. I was telling someone here that nothing scares people more than a dollar or two. Investors get very frightened over the changes that occur in a country."

-- The history of relations between the United States and Panama shows moments of great tension, especially in the period prior to the struggle over the Torrijos-Carter Canal treaties. Recent statements by Generals Paredes and Wallace Nutting (chief of the U.S. Southern Command) indicate a rapprochement between the two countries. To what is this phenomenon due? Has this been influenced by the strained situation in Central America?

"During the decade of the 1960's, and prior to that period, Panama waged a lengthy nationalist struggle with great patriotic zeal, with great nationalism. This struggle climaxed in 1977 when the treaties were signed.

"After that period, the need to maintain permanent tension with the North Americans declined to some extent, because the treaties were agreed upon by then, with great difficulty. It was a very difficult birth.

"After 1977, in the wake of the 1964 trauma, a historical calendar was carried out in Panama. The treaties indicated that we should have a sort of marriage with the North Americans. We must do this. Moreover, within the marriage, we are the poorer spouse and perhaps the weaker one, from the physical-material viewpoint.

"Nevertheless, we are a spouse who married because we were offered guarantees that we would not be humilitated or stepped upon, and in this regard we do not consider this marriage to be one of surrender but rather a relationship that was conceived with great effort.

"The world has become increasingly complicated geopolitically. Central America is very mixed up. We need to last until the year 2000 because that is the year when the Canal will be turned over to us. Panama wants to get its canal, to administer it, and to do this well. Moreover, this is its duty.

"For this reason, our relationship with the United States is one of rapprochement because that is the logical alternative. Since we are married, we have to coordinate our actions, so this should not be surprising. I believe that if he were alive, General Torrijos himself would have acted in the same way.

"Conflicts still exist. They have not ended. It would be deceptive to say that they had. We have frequent complaints about the way the United States complies with the treaty, but our relations are very friendly, very cordial and there is a great deal of understanding with the military leaders who are in Panama and also with the U.S. Government itself; an understanding that has even been accentuated now with very close relations between Presidents Reagan and De La Espriella.

"Therefore, this is one of the requirements for Panama's national security."

-- But I repeat: Does the Central American situation influence that rapprochement?

"The Central American situation is a fact of life and Panama, first of all, is safeguarding its national security and its national interests. Secondly, it looks out for its friends, but it has to think of its own home first.

"We are concerned about all aspects of the Central American situation. It is very difficult to break this down, because it is so complex. However, we have to think of the fact that we want our canal for the benefit of our citizens in the year 2000."

-- The Nicaraguan political process is subject to the most varied analyses and interpretations. However, some press reports hint at a cooling between Panama and the Managua regime. How are those bilateral links?

"It would seem that Nicaragua is obviously leaning more toward the Cuban-Soviet pole of influence. This is no secret. We greatly respect Nicaragua's internal situation.

"However, we can have certain difference regarding methods and models. We cannot deny that our model is capitalist. We have an open economy, with a banking center, with free private enterprise. Our model is very different from the Nicaraguan model. We are not at odds with the Nicaraguans. Perhaps we are not as close as we should be. We are probably closer to Costa Rica. Our model is closer to that of Costa Rica, although there are also differences between the two countries."

"However, we have channels of communication with the Nicaraguan commanders and they with us. We have formal relations and trade with them, just as we have ties with Cuba."

-- But relations with Managua are only formal? Not warm?

"They have changed somewhat to the extent that the Nicaraguans have channeled their process and have chosen more definite parameters in their internal affairs that are different from those of 2 or 3 years ago when they began.

"We hope that Nicaragua will be a pluralist, democratic country, even if it follows different rules of the game than does Panama. However, this is an unknown. We have heard the Sandinist commanders say that they want to maintain a pluralist model, but we have also heard other things from other leaders.

"We really hope that Nicaragua will not become the locus of disturbance in Central America, because then we would be unable to maintain a warm friendship with that country, especially since that nation -- modestly speaking -- owes a lot to General Torrijos."

-- Is there ideological unity within the National Guard or are there different factions?

"If I speak as I do at this time, I dare do so because I am confident that I am interpreting the feeling of the entire General Staff and all the officers. We are closely united and we have no internal problems. Those problems ended after General Torrijos consolidated the Guard and established a different model of public force. It has many defects, perhaps of organization, but philosophically we are a different armed force. General Torrijos taught us to be close to our people."

-- In view of the expiration of General Paredes' period of active duty and the imminence of a similar situation with regard to Colonel Contreras, you and Colonel Noriega are next in line. Could Colonel Diaz then play a more prominent role in the National Guard in the near future?

"I have almost 23 years of service in the National Guard. Our services are subordinated to the country's needs. General Paredes may be needed for a longer time, while I could complete 25 years and no longer be needed. We can have aspirations like all men, but not ambition."

PAREDES TOURS GAMBOA; ENGINEERS UNIT SET UP

PA282328 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Sep 82 p 32

[Text] Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, National Guard commander in chief, toured the area of Gamboa, part of the Canal area that will revert to the Panamanian Government. General Paredes was accompanied by members of his staff as well as by heads of military zones, combat companies, garrisons and branches of our armed institution.

General Paredes used the occasion to speak to the intermediate commands on the normal development of our public force and on various topics of national interest.

Within the framework of the meeting, it was learned that the National Guard engineers company has been created. The unit will reinforce the country's production areas, with the advisory assistance of civilian and military engineers.

This enginerring unit will be initially composed of personnel selected from the various branches of the Guard who are trained to use all kinds of heavy equipment. The unit will install two bases of operation; one in the "Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera" training area in Rio Hato, and the other in the heavy equipment maintenance department in Curundu.

It was also learned that the National Guard High Command and General Staff are interested in transferring to the old Gamboa school installations the National Guard's police school, because the area has all the appropriate facilities.

The tour in Gamboa ended at the "Renacer" rehabilitation center. After a lunch there, Housing Ministry official Hernan Botello explained to the military officers everything concerning the housing units that will revert to the Panamanian Government, according to provisions of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CULTURE EXPOSITION -- The NOVOSTI Press Agency and the San Felipe Luis Bunuel movie club have organized the "first sample of Soviet culture in San Felipe," to take place 17-24 September, in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. Activities will include the presentation of films on the October Revolution, speeches on the Soviet Constitution, literature and culture and an exhibition of books and photographs. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Sep 82 p 9A PA]

PRESS AND RADIO DIRECTOR -- Romero Wong has been appointed the director of the National Assembly's Press and Radio Department. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Sep 82 p 10A PA]

FRG PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER -- The governments of Panama and the FRG signed an agreement on 13 August 1982 on the establishment of a professional development center in the area of metallurgy. This center will be part of the National Service for Professional Development [Servicio Nacional de Formacion Profesional], Senaforp, and will have its headquarters in Senaforp's national center in Tocumen. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Sep 82 p 9A PA]

COSTA RICA

SALVADORAN OFFICIAL DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

PA010150 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Because of the terrorist acts by a Salvadoran official accredited in our country, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge will stop members of diplomatic missions from using their special status and rights to contravene the country's laws. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said that the government will not allow international policies on diplomatic missions, policies which we enforce, to be disrespected in our country.

A police investigation has proven that Eduardo Avila, an official of the Salvadoran Embassy in our country, is guilty of terrorist activities in our country. Therefore, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has informed the Salvadoran ambassador that the Costa Rican Government has decidee to declare Avila persona non grata in Costa Rica. According to information released yesterday during a press conference at the Foreign Ministry, the Salvadoran ambassador immediately condemned the actions and due to the seriousness of the matter decided to relieve Avila of his duties at the Salvadoran diplomatic mission.

Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said that Carlos Matamoros, Salvadoran ambassador to Costa Rica, ordered that Avila be relieved of his position a few hours after Matamaros was informed of the terrorist actions. The accused was appointed civilian attache at the embassy in 1981 and he will no longer be able to enter Costa Rica as he has been declared persona non grata.

President Luis Alberto Monge and other members of the government have condemned Avila's terrorist acts. The government is willing to fight any terrorist action in our country and steps will be taken to prevent such abuses in the future.

Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said that any person, leftist or rightist, with diplomatic rank who attacks the peace of the nation will be declared persona non grata. He added that such action is an intolerable abuse of the protection provided under international law regulating diplomatic missions. The foreign minsiter also said that such abuses will not be tolerated since they affect the country's peace and security. He added that the Salvadoran ambassador is not involved in this matter.

Implicated in Attack on Cuban

PA010224 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] A Salvadoran diplomat accredited in Costa Rica has been accused of carrying out terrorist activities on 4 August, in complicity with another Salvadoran. The diplomat is Eduardo Avila. The two Salvadorans placed a powerful bomb in a vehicle belonging to (Luis Medina Perez), a Cuban. Several passers by were wounded.

This attack was masterminded by Eduardo Avila, a Salvadoran diplomat who is still being sought by the Costa Rican authorities. Avila has apparently left the country. The Cuban had been accused of collaborating with Salvadoran and Honduran guerrillas. One person is under arrest.

Here is a report from Costa Rica: [Begin relay] The terrorist action against (Luis Medina Perez), a Cuban, took place on 4 August in Limon Province. Several persons were wounded in this action. The Cuban had apparently been running guns for the Salvadoran and Honduran guerrillas. The mastermind of this attack against the Cuban [words indistinct] is a diplomat at the Salvadoran Embassy in our country. He is Eduardo Avila, who has not been arrested yet because he is out of the country, in addition to the fact that he enjoys diplomatic immunity.

According to information provided to the OIJ [Judicial Investigation Organization], by the arrested person it has been corroborated that the Cuban, who initially identified himself as a member of a merchant fleet, had close ties with the Salvadoran guerrillas for whom he apparently ran guns. For this reason, Eduardo Avila and his accomplice (Zambrano Arevalo), placed a bomb in the Cuban's vehicle on 4 August in an effort to assassinate him and cut the supply of weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

So far, Eduardo Avila, who was an attache at the Salvadoran Embassy in our country has not been arrested because until 27 September [words indistinct].

We repeat that the OIJ has arrested (Dagoberto Zambrano Arevalo), a Salvadoran who is accused of a terrorist attack on 4 August against (Luis Medina Perez) who was apparently running guns for the Salvadoran and Honduran guerrillas. [end relay]

NICARAGUAN EXILE DISCUSSES ADAN FLETES' REMARKS

PA301620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0021 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] San Jose, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Exiled Nicaraguan politicians in San Jose believe that Social Christian leader Adan Fletes "is a hostage of the Sandinist regime."

Fabio Gadea Mantilla, one of those opponents and a former owner of Radio Corporacion of Managua, said that recent remarks made by Fletes "are in a certain way favorable to the government junta," while adding that they "are the only thing that can be said in a totalitarian state."

Until his departure from Nicaragua, Gadea Mantilla was an official with the Human Rights Commission and director of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Communications Media.

According to Gadea, Fletes will change his mind "when his time comes and he feels that they are seeking to kill him."

Gadea is a member of Alfonso Robelo's Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) and of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), which was established last week to struggle for democracy in Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

EXPELLED DIPLOMAT LINKED TO MURDER CASE

PA010131 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[(Raul Beltran) report]

[Text] The following information has been duly confirmed by official Salvadoran Government sources and National Defense Ministry spokesmen:

Today the Costa Rican Government of President Luis Alberto Monge decided to expel Salvadoran diplomat Eduardo Alfonso Avila from Costa Rica. Here are the details:

According to the Sercano network, under orders of President Monge's government, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez decided to expel Avila, the Salvadoran Embassy's civilian attache. The Costa Rican Government accuses him of helping plant bombs in a vehicle in the Costa Rican capital a few days ago. Reportedly, this is not the first time that Monge's government had complained about this member of our diplomatic mission.

Salvadoran Foreign Ministry spokesmen were consulted tonight in connection with this case. According to these sources, upon learning about the depositions made by National Guard agents Jose Dimas Reyes and Santiago Gomez Gonzalez in connection with Captain Avila's implication in the killing of U.S. citizens Michael Hammer and Mark Pearlman and of Salvadoran Jose Rodolfo Viera, the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry decided last week to dismiss him from his post as civilian attache in our embassy in Costa Rica. According to the sources, Captain Avila's whereabouts are not yet known.

Meanwhile, government and armed forces sources claim that Avila is under arrest in one of the detachments here in the capital and that he will be brought before the fifth penal judge. The fifth penal judge is Dr Hector Enrique Jimenez. Judge Jimenez is expected to decide tomorrow morning whether there are any grounds for the arrest warrant issued against Lt Rodolfo Isidro Lopez (Fibrian). The latter has also been implicated, or at least has been mentioned by the two already detained in connection with the case, that is, the two former national guardsmen.

The Foreign Ministry has explained that Captain Avila was appointed civilian attache of the embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica on 1 April 1981.

The trial to investigate the death of the two U.S. lawyers and Salvadoran Viera has taken a difficult turn, since the defense counsel for Hans Christ, one of those implicated, has been arrested by the authorities on charges of injuring a person last weekend. Christ's defense counsel Dr Juan Ramon Rosales y Rosales, was sent to the Mariona Penitentiary today under charges of injuring some unidentified individual.

Lawyer Rosales y Rosales, who had been defending Christ, was interviewed tonight. He claims that he is innocent and that he will defend himself against the charges. He added that the charges against him come as a surprise and that his private phone lines had been inexplicably cut off last week. He added that now that he has been detained, he can't continue defending Christ, who has been his client since Christ was first implicated in the murder of the two U.S. citizens and the Salvadoran.

A few days ago, Rosales y Rosales was being mentioned as one of the most serious aspirants to the post of mayor of San Salvador, nominated by the National Counciliation Party. After having been arrested today, he said that he will prove his complete innocence.

ARMY CLARIFIES GARCIA'S REMARKS TO BUSINESSMEN

PA302355 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee in San Salvador on 27 September; read by unidentified spokesman]

[Text] Considering that some of the answers that Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia gave to members of the American Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador on Friday have been distorted abroad the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] reproduces the text of those questions and answers:

First question: Why don't we end this sacrifice, and put Nicaragua in its place? One moment of glory is worth more than 100 moments without glory.

Minister Garcia's answer: This is what we have wanted, not just right now, but for a long time we have wanted to put Nicaragua in its place so that it will not do us all the harm that we have been experiencing. With regard to this question, I tell you that while Nicaragua is in the current hands, we will not have peace. Therefore, just as Ramon Belloso, some day we will also have to save Nicaragua.

Second question: Minister, do you believe that Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador could join forces to fight the Sandinist militias and do you think we could win?

General Garcia's answer: I would say so. You know that in the hypotheses that are made by the armed institutions of any country there are always hypothetical alliances of two against one, one against two, three against another, etc. That always exists. That is why I dare to say that this possibility exists. As for whether we would win, well, I have always been an optimist and I say we would.

Third question: Minister, do you think that Costa Rica and Panama would fight against us or with us in a Central American war against Nicaragua?

General Garcia's answer: This is difficult to say. The first thing I would say is that Costa Rica has no army. As for Panama, things have changed over there. There have been changes, and at this time I could not say what Panama might do.

Fourth question: Minister, is it true that two officers, a lieutenant and a captain who were arrested at the San Luis farm along with the current president of the assembly for plotting a coup d'etat, are being accused by some national guardsmen of being involved in the murder of the former president of the ISTA [Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation] and two North Americans in the Sheraton Hotel?

General Garcia's answer: I could not say if national guardsmen are the ones making the accusation, but an investigation is underway. I could not lie to you by denying that an investigation is underway. I think this completes the answer I gave to previous questions to the effect that we must act with justice so that it will shine more for the good of our institution and of course, for the good of our country.

Regarding the last question and answer, Coprefa adds that in newspaper reports on the case of Jose Rodolfo Viera Lizano and two U.S. lawyers, it is said that Capt (Eden) Eduardo (Ernesto) Alfonso Avila has been removed from active duty in the National Guard, which is not true. He has never been removed. As for Lt Rodolfo Isidro Lopez (Fibrian), he was not on active duty in the National Guard from December 1975 to March 1981.

NEWS CONFERENCE ON PROGRESS OF APANECA PACT

PA301615 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2017 GMT 29 Sep 82

[News conference by President Alvaro Magana and Foreign Affairs Minister Fidel Chavez Mena from the Presidential Palace in San Salvador on 29 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Magana] We have called this news conference to announce compliance with one of the mandates of the basic government platform, adopted by virtue of the Apaneca pact. As you will remember, the Apaneca pact created the Political Committee, whose task and most important and immediate responsibility was the drafting of an agenda of political events within the democratization process which was to conclude before 30 September.

It is with great satisfaction that we announce that at the sixth session of the committee Monday, the chronological chart of political events was approved, to which we will specifically refer during this news conference. The minutes of the session will be read in a few minutes and later distributed to you.

Elsewhere, we wish to acknowledge to the members of the committee our personal recognition of the high degree of patriotism and political maturity evidenced by them throughout the six meetings, and it is satisfying to indicate that at no time did we have to resort to a vote, since the resolutions were unanimously agreed to by the nine members of the committee.

In compliance with another mandate of the basic government platform, we will meet next week to continue the work on formation and establishment of the duties of the Human Rights and Peace Committees. We hope to have completed this in the course of the month of October, although the platform did not fix a specific date.

We also wish to say that the basic government platform contemplates, besides the objectives of democratization [words indistinct] of the Political Committee. [Words indistinct] of pacification, which will be fulfilled through these committees. Once these two committees are formed and in full operation, we will consider the possibility of forming other committees for the fulfillment of other objectives, such as international strengthening and economic recovery, which we hope to start immediately after completion of the Peace and Human Rights Committees.

Now we will ask the foreign minister to read the resolution included in the minutes of the day before yesterday's session, fixing the chronological chart of the political events conforming to the mandates of the basic government platform, after which as coordinator of the committee, we shall be glad to clear any questions not sufficiently covered in the text of the resolution. Foreign Minister Chavez Mena: [Chavez Mena] Political Chronological chart of the Apaneca pact:

The Political Committee, formed -- by virtue of the basic government platform agreed in the Apaneca pact -- with the president of the republic as coordinator, and comprising the vice presidents, the foreign minister, the defense and public security minister, and representatives appointed by the political parties, whereas:

It is imperative to create a climate of trust necessary for the nation's political, economic and social stability.

Conforming to its mandate, this committee must direct its work to speed up the democratic process and provide full compliance with the agreements of the basic government platform.

Conforming to the basic government platform, in its program of immediate actions, this committee is empowered to draft a political chronological chart before 30 September of the present year, which shall include measures for the complete institutional normalization. resolves:

1. To propose that the Constituent Assembly proceed to form a new Central Electoral Coumcil no later than 30 October 1982.

2. To propose that the Electoral Council draft, no later than 30 October 1982, a transitory draft bill, with all necessary elements in accordance with the nations' circumstances, to guarantee that the elections will reflect without distortion the people's will.

3. To ask the Constituent Assembly to study this draft so it may be approved as a law no later than 15 December 1982.

4. To commission the electoral Council to prepare a draft electoral bill no later than 30 April 1983.

5. To exhort the executive to submit the draft bill to the assembly and request the assembly's approval no later than 30 June 1983.

6. That presidential and municipal elections should be held no later than 28 March 1984.

7. That the transfer of the executive should take place as close as possible to the elections.

8. This committee considers it is politically, economically and socially necessary for the democratization process and the normalization of the nation's institutional life, for the constitution of the republic to be promulgated no later than 31 March 1982. [as received] [20-min passage indistinct]

ARMY LAUNCHES ANTISUBVERSIVE DRIVE IN USULUTAN

PA301613 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1956 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Important military operations are underway in the southern and southwestern part of the eastern Department of Usulutan, which official sources claim are areas through which the Salvadoran guerrillas receive all of their weapons. The maneuvers began last Tuesday with the concentration of troops in the cities of Jiquilisco and Puerto el Triunfo.

According to military sources, the forces have been deployed in 10 cantons between the Departments of San Vicente and Usulutan, in an enclosing maneuver aimed toward the Lempa River. There are also bases in Jiquilisco, Puerto el Triunfo and on nearby islands. The military forces suspect that there are guerrillas between the two points of troop concentration.

In the region, which is being combed by the Atlacatl and Ramon Belloso Battalions, which are trained in antiguerrilla warfare, several aircraft that were presumably used to transport arms for the guerrillas were seized early last year.

Opposite the township of Jucuaran, near the site of operations, an unidentified helicopter signaled last Sunday to someone located near the coast. Military sources indicated that the aircraft was from Nicaragua and that the light signals were answered from land.

The most important guerrilla camps in the region in which the army is staging its operations are located near the townships of San Agustin y Tres Calles in the western part of Usulutan Department, according to the clandestine radio station Radio Venceremos. These camps are located between the two most important points of concentration ordered by the Salvadoran Army in its new antiguerrilla offensive.

GUATEMALA

MEXICAN ENVOY URGES RESPONSE TO PROTEST NOTE

PA301630 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 29 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Gen Rafael Macedo Figueroa, Mexican ambassador to Guatemala, has indicated that Mexico is waiting for an answer to the protest note that it lodged with Guatemala. Lopez Portillo's government claims that Guatemalan soldiers killed two Mexicans.

Thus far, the Mexican Government has received no answer to the protest note it filed with the Guatemalan Government over the incidents that took place inside Mexican territory near the border with Guatemala, General Macedo said yesterday.

The protest note from the Mexican Government was delivered to Foreign Affairs Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola on 22 September, the ambassador added.

Perhaps the Guatemalan Government has decided to deliver the response through its embassy in the Federal District. However, I have no official report that this has been done, he stressed.

The Mexican general and current ambassador to Guatemala declined to disclose the contents of the note delivered to our country's government. He said only that it is up to Minister Castillo Arriola to make any statements in this connection himself.

The Mexican Government has always observed absolute respect for the Guatemalan Government and people, with whom we have maintained very good relations, he added. Beyond this respect, however, we are awaiting a response to the note, General Macedo said in conclusion.

ORPA ATTACKS POLICE BUS IN GUATEMALA CITY

PA301655 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Sep 82 pp 4, 42

[Excerpt] Two policemen died and 15 were wounded, including a civilian, in an attack yesterday at noon at 14th Avenue and 4th Street, Zone 1, when a group of unidentified men threw grenades at a bus carrying national policemen.

In anonymous calls to the news media, the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, claimed responsibility for the attack on the policemen and added that this is part of the reprisals taken by the organization for the recent execution of four men who the government identified as members of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP.

PEASANTS ACCUSE SOLDIERS OF MURDERS, TORTURE

PA010234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] San Jose, 29 Sep (AFP) -- A dramatic situation is being experienced by the Indians in the Guatemalan western highlands that include the departments bordering with Mexico. They are experiencing a serious counterinsurgency campaign the consequences of which were denounced here.

The "scorched-earth" policy including the destruction of homes and farms as well as the arrest, murder and disappearances of Indian peasants was detailed in a document issued by the peasant committee of the high plateau and supported by the opposition Democratic Front Against Repression (FDCR) of Guatemala.

The document states that the actions being denounced have occurred in recent weeks in areas located 70 km west of Guatemala City in the municipality of San Jose Poaquil, where at least 26 peasants were killed, some of them after having been arrested and tortured by the military. The document adds that some 32 homes were destroyed in the San Jose Poaquil Municipality while the army burned grains -- the main crop in this region of the high plateau -- fruit trees and forests.

The well-documented information includes a list of all the persons affected and the estimated amount of their losses which include axes, machetes, grinding stones and hoes. "In the village of Paneya, San Jose Poaquil Municipality, the genocidal army arrested the following peasants: Felipe Morales Oxi, 30, Rodrigo Asijtuj, 45; and his brother, Paulo Asijtuj, 50. Their bodies, showing evidence of cruel torture, were found later in the Teculcheya River.

The list includes other missing and dead of the Panimacac, Hacienda Maria and Ojercaibal villages as well as of other villages in the same region.

The peasants' charges coincide with others gathered by Amnesty International in its September bulletin, stating that "the Guatemalan security forces are killing peasants and village people during brutal incursions."

HONDURAS

STEADMAN FAGOTH INTERVIEW SCORES SANDINISTS

PA300410 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 28 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] "The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction exhibits hypocritical behavior because while on one hand it proposes peace for Central America, on the other it is involved in the arms traffic for the guerrillas operating in El Salvador and Guatemala, thus creating a situation that it is trying to use for its own benefit." This statement was made by Steadman Fagoth, representative of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, an Indian Organization (known as Misurasata).

The Commanders Promote the War

Fagoth says that Nicaragua's patriotic and democratic sector "cannot make a turnaround because this would result in greater instability which Cuba and the Soviet Union would use to their own advantage."

"This is telling us," he added, that the members of the Junta of the Government of Nicaragua are the ones promoting the war in an effort to extend Marxism to Central America through the army's bayonets.

Marxism's Plans Will Be Defeated

"However," Fagoth said, "Marxism's plans will be defeated because the Nicaraguan people don't support Sandino-Leninism and every day they are joining the struggle to overthrow The Junta of National Reconstruction."

"This fact has tied the hands of the Sandinists and prevented any offensive against El Salvador, Honduras or Costa Rica, because any Sandinist adventure in Central America is condemned to failure since the majority of the Nicaraguan people are opposed to the Sandinists. If there is a climate of unrest, the people would take advantage of any carelessness to throw the Marxists out of Nicaragua," Fagoth said.

Effective Human Rights; Anti-Communist Defense

Fagoth said that the best way to defend a democratic society against Marxism is to have respect for human, social and political rights. Fagoth noted: "This implies an unrestricted and effective judicial branch, freedom of organization as well as the right to private and community property."

Fagoth added: "This means that a society oriented toward modernization within an independent legal system based on the law establishes standards that benefit the people."

The Economic Crisis Causes Violence

Fagoth admitted that there is no doubt that economic difficulties cause violence and that violence is inevitable in any legal system. "However," he added, "violence does not necessarily decrease in new political or economic situations." The Misurasata leader believes that "the road to the political stability of the countries that compose the Central American Democratic Community must be based on international aid."

"President Reagan's original plan considered opening the U.S. market. This was an adequate compensation mechanism to mitigate the Central American economic crisis but, in cutting the plan, the U.S. Congress dashed the only possibility of introducing the main stability factor in the region in the immediate future," Fagoth said.

Central America Faces Danger of Hemispheric Tension

According to Fagoth, Central America will become a permanent focus of tension in international politics. He said: "This will be true if the social and political situation of the region is not taken into account and if integral corrective measures are not suggested.

I AM NOT A FORMER SOMOZIST GUARD, AND I WILL NEVER BE ONE." [capitals denote boldface as published]

In answering another question, Fagoth said that he has never been linked to the former Somozist National Guard. "We are not allies with anyone. Misurasata is an autonomous organization and although we have been accused of being in contact with former Somozists, the lie was spread to discredit us; it is a lie. We are not Somozists and we will never be because Somoza no longer exists."

"Misurasata's natural allies in the fight against communism are the Nicaraguan people, all those honest, patriotic and democratic people who are not involved in crimes, robberies or political struggle of the past or the present."

"The alliance our Indian organization proposes is very simple," Fagoth added. "We propose the national unity of all the social and political sectors that are defined as democratic and patriotic." He added, "Among these we include labor and peasant unions as well as student organizations, churches, organizations and political parties."

He continued, "The conditions that Misurasata outlines are simple. The first is that no organization or person is hegemonic or self-sufficient enough to solve the situation in Nicaragua."

"These conditions are set because for the time being Misurasata is the largest organization inside Nicaragua that is fighting communism. It was the first organization that struggled against international Marxism within our territory. These facts morally guarantee the organization's right to establish minimum requirements that are not conditions or demands, because to free the fatheland there can be no conditions or demands," the Indian leader concluded.

NICARAGUA

CDS CHIEF ANNOUNCES CIVIL DEFENSE BRIGADES

PA300454 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera, CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees] secretary general, told this radio station of the creation of civil defense brigades to safeguard the property and resources of the Nicaraguan people.

Commander Herrera referred to brigades in charge of protecting animals and plants, of making electrical and communications repairs as well as doing maintenance work in water supply plants. These brigades are similar to the existing brigades in charge of first aid, fire prevention, repair and maintenance and taking care of children, old people and pregnant women.

Commander Herrera explained that recent developments have been an important factor in deciding to create these brigades. An example being the large losses in the state's cattle ranch during the May and June floods. There was no organization in charge of taking care of the country's natural resources. This experience has confirmed the need to have brigades which can act in case of a foreign invasion or natural disaster.

Two main CDS objectives for next year are the democratization of the CDS and the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution. Commander Herrera said that the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], as the armed branch and vanguard of the revolution, will give the CDS decisive support to consolidate the people's participation.

Commander Herrera said that the new law which gives special protection to the Vigilantes of the Revolution will institutionalize the Defense of the Revolution and that the Vigilantes' families will also receive special protection.

HIGH-RANK BULGARIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA010318 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] "U.S. imperialism has been taking adventuresome steps in other latitudes, so we are not surprised that it is taking such steps in Central America. We are sure, however, that the Nicaraguan people are united and in a position to reject any action that imperialism might prepare against Nicaragua."

These were among the first statements by Lt Gen Angel Karlov, Bulgaria's vice minister of internal affairs and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee. Karlov arrived in a Cubana Airlines plane; he heads a high-level delegation.

According to the Bulgarian official, the recent Bulgarian visit of Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and Nicaragua's interior minister, was very useful and will help expand further the relations between the peoples and governments of Bulgaria and Nicaragua.

The high-level Bulgarian official was received at the airport by Brigade Commander Rene Vivas, deputy interior minister; Brigade Commander Walter Ferreti, police chief; Capt Heberto Incer Moraga, chief of the Personnel and Cadres Directorate; Commander David Blanco, second in command of the Sandinist police; and Melvin Wallace, legal adviser at the Interior Ministry.

Also on hand to receive the Bulgarian official were Capt Paul Atha, chief of public and foreign relations, and Kiril Zlatkov Nikolov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Managua, who served as interpreter during the brief interview that the visitor granted at the airport.

Commenting on Commander Borge's recent visit to his country, Lieutenant General Karlov said: "We feel very glad and happy, just as when the high-ranking Nicaraguan leaders visit us."

"Our relations are marked by friendship and we are with you," the Bulgarian official said in conclusion. Immediately after the ceremony held for his arrival, he visited the mausoleum where Commander Carlos Fonseca's remains are kept and laid a floral wreath on the tomb of the Sandinist revolution's highest leader.

Lieutenant General Karlov will stay here for only a short time, as he is slated to leave tomorrow. During his stay in Nicaragua he will hold talks with Nicaraguan Commander Borge Martinez, our interior minister, and with several other high-ranking officials of the revolutionary government.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS HELP PROBE FISHING RESOURCES

PA292159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0014 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Managua, 29 Sep(ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua has launched the first stage of a fishing research program with the help of Soviet scientists who have already made seven cruises through the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. An eighth cruise is currently underway in the Pacific. This will be the longest of all, because the Soviet ship "Antillas" will spend 80 days researching Nicaragua's marine flora and fauna.

The other cruises have lasted an average of 30 days each, or a total of 290 days of scientific research at a cost of $7 million, because the cost of each work day for these ships is $25,000.

Initial data on Nicaragua's fishing resources indicate that Nicaragua can catch as many as 80,000 tons of langostino a year without depleting this resource.

The Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries (Inpesca), which now has a shrimp processing plant with a capacity of 10,000 tons a year, has learned through this work that it can install seven additional plants without problems.

It has also been determined that the potential for shark and snapper fishing on the Atlantic is 17,000 tons a year, whereas Nicaragua is only catching 2.5 million pounds of these species. This means it can increase its catch fivefold.

In addition to the work being done on the Atlantic and the Pacific, five other Soviet scientists are studying Lake Nicaragua's flora, feed layer, the amount of biomass it can hold as well as its shark and sawfish resources.

CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS GOVERNMENT JUNTA

FL011040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] A high-ranking Cuban Government and Communist Party delegation composed of Comrades Osmani Cienfuegos, Manuel Pineiro and Jose Alberto Naranjo is visiting Nicaragua. The Cuban delegation met first with the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, and subsequently with the Political Commission of the FSLN National Directorate.

The talks dealt with the present situation in Central America and the Caribbean and the two sides coincided in their concern over the deterioration of the economic, political and social situation in the region. They emphasized the serious danger of a regionalization of the local conflicts, which are the expression of the intransigent position of the Reagan administration that persists in promoting the conflicts and to impose options by force.

They agreed on the imperative need for the region to advance in the search for peace through negotiations and political solutions to existing conflicts. The Cuban delegation and the Nicaraguan authorities coincided on the need to continue deepening and developing their efforts for just initiatives that will promote the establishment of the peace and welfare of the Central American and Caribbean people.

CUBAN WOMEN'S GROUP LEADER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA301627 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Dora Carcano, secretary general of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] was welcomed at the airport by members of the National Executive Committee of the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women [AMNLAE] headed by Secretary General Glenda Monterrey. In a statement to the Sandinista newscast, Dora Carcano reiterated the Cuban women's firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Begin Carcano recording] I bring greetings from the FMC on the anniversary of the AMNLAE. I want to reiterate that Cuban women will always be alongside the Nicaraguan women whatever the circumstances. The struggle of the Nicaraguan people goes beyond our continent. I remember my arrival here after the triumph of the Sandinist revolution as representative of the WIDF. All the continents of the world were represented in that delegation which strengthened solidarity. The WIDF has millions of members and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Attends State Council Meeting

PA302207 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Freddy Lopez report from the State Council]

[Excerpts] Today's State Council session, the 11th regular session, opened with the presence of special internationalist guests who are attending the activities honoring the fifth anniversary of AMNLAE [Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association]. Also present were distinguished menbers of Nicaraguan youth organizations and state institutions.

The special guests at today's session were Companera Dora Carcano, general secretary of the Federation of Cuban Women and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; Companera Ceila Bermudez, director of the Women's Department; Companera Mercedes Pulido, minister of state for woman's affairs, from Venezuela; and Dr (Isolda Salvatierra), also from Venezuela.

The session is also being attended by Father Fernando Cardenal, member of the National Executive Committee of the 19 July Sandinist Youth; Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal; Deputy Culture Minister Fernando Guzman; 50 distinguished 19 July Sandinist Youth members; and 30 innovators from various factories of Managua, Masaya, Granada, Zelaya Sur and Chinandega.

PARTY LEADERS CALL FOR INCREASED SOLIDARITY

PA010330 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Communist Party [PCDEN] and the Peoples Social Christian Party [PPSC] have urged the international organizations to increase their solidarity with Nicaragua, which is currently threatened by a possible U.S. military intervention.

A member of the PCDEN Politburo has called for greater solidarity with the Sandinist revolution, which has recently suffered more frequent attacks by the counterrevolutionaries based in Honduras and by the Reagan administration's maneuvers to block the revolution economically.

For his part, PPSC leader Guillermo Mejia added that the international political organizations must turn their eyes to Nicaragua at this difficult time when Nicaragua is confronting a serious threat of military intervention. It is urgent that the political parties in Latin America and the rest of the world realize the dangerous situation hovering over Central America, Mejia said in conclusion.

DEPUTY MINISTER SPEAKS AT PANAMA SEMINAR

PA301658 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Panama City -- Nicaragua has called for understanding, so that channels for aid and cooperation may be opened, at a seminar being held in Panama City on the subject of the EEC's economic and political relations with the Central American Community and the Caribbean.

The seminar, which is being sponsored jointly by the FRG's Friederich Ebert organization and Panama's Democratic Revolutionary Party, is being attended by delegates from Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Bolivia, The Netherlands, Italy and other Latin American and European countries, as well as by EEC and SELA delegates.

Nicaraguan Deputy Finance Minister William Hupper Arguello spoke about his country's current situation and the difficulties it faces in its efforts at economic reconstruction. He emphasized the U.S. threats of intervention, noting that political tension has increased in recent months and that the possibility of a military confrontation is a real one. He also referred to the suspension of U.S. economic aid and to the financial blockade imposed on Nicaragua, despite the fact that we are paying our foreign debt at great sacrifice. In addition, he referred to Nicaragua's lack of access to the commercial private bank system in the United States.

The Nicaraguan official denounced the misinformation campaign being waged against Nicaragua and said that the policy of aggression is reflected in the fact that 253 Nicaraguans have been killed this year as a result of actions along the border with Honduras by former Somozist guards.

200 MEGAWATTS POWER RESTORED IN RENTE PLANT

FL291150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] After several days of hard work to repair the damage caused by a fire on 20 September, units three and four of the Antonio Maceo thermoelectric power plant in Rente, Santiago de Cuba, are ready to resume operating. A total of 200 megawatts of power will be restored to the national electric power network when these are back on line. It will take some time to complete repairs to units one and two, which were more seriously damaged by the fire. The materials required for the repairs are now being acquired for the highly-qualified personnel to begin the general repairs of unit two and the partial repairs of unit one.

EPIDEMIC MAY BE RESULT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

FL251650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] As may be well known, our country has faced a hemorrhagic conjunctivitis epidemic during the past year. Currently there has been an outbreak of that disease and to learn more about it, Radio Reloj interviewed Dr (Justino Arrue Rivera), director of the (Pando Ferrer) ophthalmology hospital in Marianao.

He said that Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Villa Clara and Camaguey reported the highest number of cases, while Havana Province has the highest number of patients, reaching about 35 percent of the total number of patients.

We cannot confirm that the conjunctivitis virus which recently appeared in Cuba and Latin America is a form of bacteriological warfare against our country, but there are indications that it has been used by imperialism as a new form of aggression, said Dr (Justino Arrue).

EDUCATION MINISTER CLOSES SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

FL301340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Jose Samon Fernandez, a member of the Central Committee and education minister, has presided over the final session of the First National Conference of Scientific Organization of Production Processes and Services.

The closing speech of the conference was delivered by Wilfredo Torres, member of the party's Central Committee and president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, who labeled the proposals submitted as very effective and well researched. Torres said that during 2 days of work, the conference identified all the needs and difficulties that now exist in the process of incorporating the scientific and technical advances into production and services, and that a clear overall view was obtained on how to solve the problems that arise.

MALMIERCA IN NEW YORK FOR UN ASSEMBLY SESSION

FL301217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has arrived at UN Headquarters in New York leading a Cuban delegation to participate in the debates of the 37th UN General Assembly session.

Our foreign minister will speak during the morning session on 8 October, but prior to that he will preside over a plenary meeting of the Nonaligned Movement and participate in the foreign ministers' assembly of the Group of 77.

CSSR PARTY LEADER INDRA ARRIVES 30 SEPTEMBER

FL300145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, arrived this afternoon in our country accompanied by a delegation. Present at the airport to welcome him were Flavio Bravo, member of the Central Committee and president of the People's Government National Assembly, as well as other officials of that governmental body and of the Foreign Ministry. Others meeting the distinguished visitor were CSSR Ambassador to Cuba Milos Vojta and embassy officials.

During his stay in Cuba, Alois Indra will meet with high leaders of the revolution and will observe a program of visits to various places in the city of Havana.

Holds Talks

FL302306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2004 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of that country's Federal Assembly, and Jose Machado Ventura, member of Cuba's Communist Party Political Bureau, today held a meeting at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Flavio Bravo, member of the Central Committee and president of the People's Government National Assembly, participated in the meeting, which was held in an atmc sphere of fraternity and camaraderie.

The Cuban and Czechoslovak leaders discussed various aspects of the economic activities of the two nations, the situation in the international arena and the bilateral relations of cooperation in diverse spheres.

Subsequently, the delegation of that fraternal country toured the Palace of Conventions and placed a floral wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti monument at the Plaza de la Revolucion.

MANUEL VILA RECEIVED BY CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER

FL291651 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila has been received by Vaclav Hula, deputy premier of Czechoslovakia. It was reported that during the meeting, the officials discussed the intensification of economic cooperation between the two socialist countries. Vila is paying an official visit to Czechoslovakia which began the end of last week. He left for Berlin this Tuesday.

Arrives in GDR

FL291306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Our country's domestic trade minister, Manuel Vila Sosa, has arrived in Berlin, the GDR, for a working visit. The Cuban minister was welcomed at (Schonefeld) International Airport by Helmut Danz, state secretary of state for trade and supply of the GDR, and Cuban Ambassador Julio Garcia Olivera.

Vila Sosa, who arrived last night in Berlin from Prague, will hold talks with Trade and Supply Minister Gerhard Briksa and will then go on to the city of Dresden, southern GDR, where he will familiarize himself with the services the city provides the public.

The Cuban minister is scheduled to travel to Budapest, Hungary after he ends his visit to the GDR.

DELEGATION ATTENDING UK LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

FL301302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] It was learned that a Cuban delegation invited to the congress of the British Labor Party has held several meetings with and interviewed British political and labor leaders. Among the principal contacts held by the Cuban delegation, which is presided over by Evaristo Baranda, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, was a meeting with (Judith Hart), president of the Labor Party.

SWEDISH CULTURAL MISSION RECEIVED BY HART

FL301345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The work of culture houses in Cuba was given high marks during a meeting in Havana between (Ike Veterson), president of the National Federation of Swedish Associations of Culture Houses, and Armando Hart, member of the Politburo and culture minister.

Yesterday, Hart received a delegation headed by (Veterson), who is also a member of his country's parliament, that has been in Cuba since 21 September. During the meeting, the Swedish parlimentarian and the members of the delegation accompanying him said that the visit to Cuba has been very beneficial due to the experience gained.

Hart was pleased with the warmth expressed by the distinguished visitors and said that the presence of Ambassador Anders Sandstrom, a good friend of Cuba, can help to expand the cooperation and cultural bonds between Sweden and Cuba.

URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADER SPEAKS IN HAVANA

FL301501 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1333 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU], has asserted in Havana that the cohesiveness of anti-imperialist and progressive forces in his country would contribute to the necessary change desired by the Uruguayan people to confront the dictatorship.

Arismendi spoke on the occasion of the 62d PCU anniversary. The ceremony was attended by Melba Hernandez, AALAPSO secretary general, leaders of the Communist Party of Cuba and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country.

In his speech, Arismendi praised the life of Commander Ernesto Che Guevara, describing him as a great defender of the ambitions of the Uruguayan people and model pointing out the path for peoples of the hemisphere to follow. He said Che was always concerned with the tasks of Uruguayan Communists and that the day he fell in combat in Bolivia, thousands of persons gathered at Montevideo University, filling it with flowers in tribute to the heroic guerrilla.

UN SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA URGED

FL241425 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1320 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations -- Cuba today urged the UN Security Council to apply the sanctions against South Africa which were prescribed through UN Resolution 418 of 1977. Jose Raul Viera, Cuba's first vice minister of foreign relations, told the council debating the subject that the conflict in southern Africa and the need for an effective arms embargo against the racist regime were pressing problems which affect international peace and security.

He reminded the council that the Nonaligned Movement has repeatedly insisted on the application of sanctions against the apartheid regime according to Chapter 7 of the UN Charter and has also stressed the importance of implementing the arms embargo. The UN Security Council has been considering the report of the committee established to supervise the implementation of the arms embargo.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER REPORTS ON TOTAL AID RECEIVED

FL280029 Bridgetown CANA in English 2352 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sep 27, CANA -- The Dominica Government said today that it had received aid totalling just over 118 million East Caribbean dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) during the period 1981-82, and that nearly 70 million dollars had been in the form of loans.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Eugenia Charles, responding to an opposition MP's question on the extent of direct foreign aid allocated to Dominica, said that just over 53 million E.C. dollars had been in the form of grants.

Miss Charles told Parliament that the European Development Fund (EDF) had provided Dominica with just over 16 million E.C. dollars for infrastructure development and an essential oils project.

She said that the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) had provided nearly 16.1 million E.C. dollars for rehabilitation of the deep water harbour, feeder road, electricity, and hydro electric projects. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) provided the island with 15.3 million E.C. dollars, she added.

Miss Charles also said that Dominica had received assistance from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the British Government, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Stabex, the European Community's price stabilisation scheme, and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The Government of Japan had made available to the Dominica Government 27,000 E.C. dollars for a vocational education programme, while the United States through its Agency for International Development (USAID) offices had provided 7.4 million dollars, Miss Charles reported.

GRENADA

FOUR OFFICIALLY CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

PA300138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From the Caribbean News Bulletin]

[Excerpt] St Georges [no dateline] -- Four Grenadians were offically charged today with conspiring against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Keith St Bernard, Raphael Roberts, Godwin Charles and Joseph Jacobs will stand trial in the Grenadian capital beginning next month after a St George civil judge determined that they might possibly be implicated in that conspiracy. Two others presumably implicated in the thwarted 25 April 1980 coup against the Grenadian Government, which is pro-Cuban, were acquitted by Judge Lyle St Paul.

BISHOP SEEKS CLOSER RELATIONS WITH EEC

FL242125 Bridgetown CANA in English 1553 GMT 24 Sep 82

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George, Grenada, Sep 24 (CANA) -- Grenada today said it anticipated strengthening economic and trading relations with the European Economic Community [EEC] following talks this month between Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the community's commissioner for overseas development, Edgar Pisani.

A Grenada Government Information Service (GIS) release said during Mr Bishop's visit to Paris last week, he and Mr Pisani discussed the political perspectives of the Grenada revolution and economic goals and priorities. Maurice Bishop's leftist New Jewel Movement came to power two years ago in a coup which ousted Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Prime Minister Bishop said they examined the economic and technological under-development inherited from the Gairy period and the government's efforts to strengthen the four pillars of the national economy: agriculture, agro-industries, fisheries and tourism. The government statement said Mr Bishop described the talks with Mr Pisani as being "very productive and fruitful," a view towards solving the problems currently hindering their development, the GIS stated. [Sentence as received]

During the discussions some of the projects being carried out with EEC assistance were also broadly examined.

"In July Commissioner Pisani paid a three-day familiarisation visit to Grenada and, according to Mr Bishop, he already had a good future [as received] of this country's economic and political perspectives," the GIS reported. At that time he held extensive discussions with Minister of National Mobilisation Selwyn Strachan and Deputy Minister of Finance Ramdhanny on the political process of (?incorporating) the masses more directly in decision making. Mr Pisani also visited a number of projects funded by the EEC and explored areas of possible future assistance.

Grenada has received assistance from the EEC for the construction of its international airport, the country's main economic project, the construction of community centres and for the eastern main road project presently underway.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT URGES WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI FORCES

FL272231 Bridgetown CANA in English 2147 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 27, CANA -- Jamaica has called for an immediate and impartial investigation into the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut earlier this month. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Hugh Shearer told the House of Representatives that Jamaica wanted all Israeli and "uninvited troops" withdrawn from Lebanon. Mr. Shearer said: "These hideous actions reinforce the fears expressed in our statement of June 12, 1982, following Israel's invasion of Lebanon, when we stated, "a new and potentially more dangerous situation has been created in the region."

Mr Shearer added: "We join the call for an immediate, impartial investigation of this tragic event. The government has noted that a multi-national force will be returning to Beirut to help in bringing stability to that war-torn nation. "But, at the same time, we must express our dismay that once the United Nations is being bypassed in its present peace-keeping functions, even though the Security Council called for withdrawal of Israeli forces, the council could only agree to send additional observers to Beirut despite the pleas of the secretary-general.

"The Government of Jamaica once again calls on Israel to withdraw all its troops from the Lebanese capital and for all uninvited troops to be withdrawn from Lebanon," the foreign minister added. He said: "The continued presence of these forces has not aided the chance of peace in the area and is almost certain to lead to more tragic events".

Mr Shearer said the Government and people of Jamaica took the opportunity to express to the Government of Lebanon and to the relatives of the victims its condolences and the sympathetic understanding of their feelings "at this time of national tragedy." He added that it was hoped that under the leadership of the newly-elected President Amin al-Jumayyil, unity, peace and stability would be achieved."

PRIME MINISTER SIGNS $50 MILLION CBI LOAN

FL302351 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI] today brought Jamaica a $5 million U.S. loan. It was signed at Jamaica House by Prime Minister Edward Seaga and U.S. Charge d'Affaires (Robert Warren). Three other agreements were signed at the brief ceremony by the U.S. Agency for International Development totalling some $7 million.

Before signing the CBI $50 million loan, Prime Minister Seaga noted that the two remaining CBI provisions dealing with investment and trade are unlikely to be finalized until after the 2 November elections in the United States. Mr Seaga spoke of the two alternative aspects of the trade provision. One of these would specify exceptions to the commodities given duty-free status. Such exceptions would include rum, textiles and leather products. The other alternative, which Mr Seaga favors, is not to have any exceptions, but rather let all items be quota-free and tariff-free with the provision that when and if there is an effect on the U.S. domestic production, at such time restrictions would be imposed.

Mr Seaga said he feels the Caribbean production is sufficiently small not to have any serious effect on U.S. domestic production.

MINISTER VAZ ADDRESSES BUSINESSMEN IN TOKYO

FL302322 Bridgetown CANA in English 2255 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Japan, Sep 30, CANA -- Jamaica's Minister of Industry and Commerce Douglas Vaz today invited overseas investors to seek out joint ventures with Jamaican interests on the Caribbean island.

Speaking to Latin American, Caribbean and Japanese businessmen at a symposium here, the minister said: "In Jamaica, the Constitution, the investment and incentive policies and legal institutions provide the framework and guidelines under which investments and joint ventures are encouraged. Mr Vaz heads a Jamaican trade, investment and fact-finding delegation on a Far East tour which has already taken them to South Korea. The group will go on to Taiwan and Singapore.

Mr Vaz said that the Caribbean and Latin America's natural resource endowment was impressive. The proven and indicated world mineral reserves had shown that 77 percent of the copper, 36 percent of the bauxite, 37 percent of the iron ore, 18 percent of the molybdenum (a silver-white, brittle, metalic element used in steel for making high speed tools) and 16 percent of the tin in the Latin American region. "It was now necessary," he said, "to find ways of promoting the region's development." He added: "Given the economic circumstances of Latin America and the Caribbean, it is clear that the 1980's will require, in addition to intra-regional cooperative efforts, an outward look towards areas with the financial and technological capacity to assist the region to use its natural resources for the social and economic development of its peoples. Japan, in the 1980's and for the foreseeable future, must be seen as an important area in this regard."

Referring to Japan's eminence in technology and as a financial and trading centre, Mr Vaz said that country provided a powerful complement for the development of Latin America's natural resources sector. "I can say with satisfaction that the Government of Jamaica and the Government of Japan have made great strides in developing economic relations in recent years and that both our peoples are committed to sustaining this cooperation."

He emphasized the need to create joint ventures, adding that joint agreements for the development of natural resources would help minimize some of the disadvantages suffered by capital importing countries within the region.

GUYANA

BURNHAM, PARTY DEPART FOR TALKS IN BRAZIL

FL302237 Bridgetown CANA in English 2141 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 30, CANA -- Guyana President Forbes Burnham, his wife and a party of top government officials left here today for a six-day official visit to Brazil. Mr Burnham will hold talks with Brazilian President Figueiredo on bilateral relations between the two countries and on the political and economic development in the Caribbean and Latin America. He is also expected to discuss the Venezuela-Guyana territorial dispute.

The presidential party includes vice president for works, transport and housing, Steve Naraine; Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson; Justice Minister Mohamed Shahabuddeen; Energy Minister Hubert Jack; Health Minister Dr Richard van West-Charles; head of the Presidential Secretariat, Cecil Douglas; and chief political adviser to the president, Elvin McDavid.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING VENEZUELAN PROPOSAL

FL302237 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 30, CANA -- Guyana says it is studying Venezuela's proposal that their territorial dispute be referred to the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said that the Guyana Government and the joint parliamentary committee on territorial integrity here were studying the September 20 Venezuelan proposal to take the matter of a choice of means for settling the dispute to the UN secretary general.

The Venezuelan proposal has not been reported in the national media here, but the GUYANA NEWS AGENCY yesterday quoted Guyana's Ambassador to Washington Noel Sinclair as saying in response to an interview question on the issue: "Guyana is keeping the secretary general of the UN informed." Foreign Minister Jackson is expected to make a formal response by the time he addresses the UN General Assembly on October 11.

Under the terms of a 1966 Geneva agreement between the two countries, their deadlock on the choice of means for settling the boundary dispute is to be resolved by a mutually accepted international agency or the UN secretary general. Venezuela is claiming the mineral-rich Essequibo region -- about five eighths of Guyana's 83,000 square miles.

SURINAME

HAGUE EMBASSY OCCUPIERS DEMAND DEMOCRACY

PM300811 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Sep 82 p 1

[ANP report: "Group occupies Surinamese Embassy in The Hague"]

[Text] The Hague, 25 Sep -- Thirty people who said they were members of the Action Committee for the Restoration of Surinamese Democracy occupied the Surinamese Embassy on Alexander Gogelweg last night. The occupation ended this morning. In a statement to ANP at 0630 this morning, one of the occupiers said that the group wanted to use the "peaceful occupation" to express tneir dissatisfaction with the situation in Suriname. This morning the group demanded that the Surinamese authorities contact them again today. "We demand that democratic values be restored in Suriname," the Action Committee's spokesman said. They demand that the Surinamese Army should soon arrange an opportunity for the Surinamese people themselves to decide the way in which they want to be governed. At the time of the occupation, none of the embassy's staff was in the building.